

DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE.
For CHINA, JAPAN, ETC.
1917 Edition now in course of
Compilation.
Prices:
Large Copies ... \$11.00
Abridged ... 7.99
Orders should be sent to the
HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd.

Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1867.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General
Post Office in the United Kingdom.

DURESCO
"THE DURABLE"
The only reliable COLOUR
WASH on the market.
Large variety of artistic
shades in stock.
ALEX. ROSS & Co.
[78]

No. 18,322.

號二十

百二千八萬一第

HONGKONG MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5TH, 1917.

一拜禮

號五月二年六國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY
PORTLAND CEMENT.
In Casks 375 lbs. net.
In Bags 350 lbs. net.
SHEWAN TOMES & Co.,
General Managers.
127

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH

PILSENER

BEER.

BREWED AND BOTTLED

BY

S. ALLSOPP & SONS, LTD.,

BURTON-ON-TRENT

SOLE AGENTS,

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Telephone No. 76.

12-2

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers.
In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
SHOT. From No. 10 to 888G. at \$6.47 and
\$7.49 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and ALL GUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

[100]

A LING & CO.

19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS
STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.
Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

TELEPHONE 1219.

[70]

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY,
LIMITED

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.	
8.00 " to 10.00 " " " 10 "	
10.00 " to 11.00 " " " 15 "	
11.30 " to 12.45 p.m. " " 15 "	
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 " " " 10 "	
1.15 " to 1.45 " " " 15 "	
1.45 " to 2.15 " " " 10 "	
2.15 " to 3.00 " " " 15 "	
3.00 " to 3.30 " " " 10 "	
NIGHT CARS.	
8.50 p.m. and 9.00 p.m. 8.30 to 11.00 p.m.	
Every Half-Hour.	
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. Every Quarter-Hour.	
SUNDAYS.	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 " to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.	
10.30 " to 11.00 " " " 10 "	
11.30 " to 12.00 noon " " 10 "	
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " " 10 "	
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " " " 15 "	
5.30 " to 6.00 " " " 10 "	
6.00 " to 6.30 " " " 15 "	
6.30 " to 8.00 " " " 10 "	
NIGHT CARS on Week Days.	
SATURDAY.	
Extra Car at 12 Midnight.	
SPECIAL CARS by arrangements at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, 15, Queen's Road Central.	
Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full running at the time stated in the Company's time-table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No return ticket will be issued until payment thereof has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order represent- ing 20s. Notes.	
D. HUMPHREYS & SON, (General Managers.)	

MITSUBISHI
DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS.
1A, A.B.C. WESTERN UNION, ENGINEERING AND REPAIRING WORKS.
Builders and Repairers of Ships, Engines and Boilers, and Mechanical Engineers.
Manufacturers of Centrifugal Condensers, Steam's Manganese, Bronze Castings,
Parson's Steam Turbines and Turbo-Alternators, etc., etc.

NAGASAKI.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.
GRAVING DOCKS AND PATENT SLIP.
Dock No. 1 Dock No. 2 Dock No. 3
Length on Keel Blocks ... 510 feet 350 714 feet.
Width of Entrance on bottom ... 77 " 83 " 98 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 25 " 24 " 44 "
PATENT SLIP—Capable of lifting vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.
The Salvage Steamer "OURA MARU," 719 tons and 12 knots.
Two Floating Cranes of 90 and 30 tons each, besides 160 tons Giant Cranes.

KOBE.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" KOBE.
FLOATING DOCKS.
Lifting Power ... No. 1 7,000 tons. No. 2 12,000 tons.
Max. Length of Ship taken in ... 480 feet " 580 feet.
Max. Breadth of Ship taken in ... 56 " " 66 "
Max. Draft of Ship taken in ... 28 " " 38 "
The Salvage Steamer "ARIMA MARU," Pumping capacity per hour 3,000 tons.

HIKOSHIMA (Near Shimonoeki).
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "DOCK" SHIMONOEKI.
GRAVING DOCK.
Length on Keel Blocks ... 285 feet 0 inch.
Breadth at Entrance on bottom ... 56 " 0 "
Depth of Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 35 " 7 "
Floating Crane capable of lifting 30 tons weight.

THE NAGASAKI, KOBE AND HIKOSHIMA DOCKYARDS
are closely connected with each other, enabling them to co-operate in the prompt execution
of work and to suit the convenience of customers.
Any Orders will be promptly attended to and Estimates sent on application.

[76]

KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL
INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE

FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY

FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO

DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S

BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR

KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,

TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

[31]

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

TRAVELLING THE NEWEST AND MOST INTERESTING COUNTRY
OPENED TO THE TOURIST AND HOLIDAY-MAKER.

THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, AND CHEAPEST ROUTE BETWEEN THE
FAR EAST AND EUROPE IS STILL VIA THE
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY.

Time-Table from May 1st, 1915, until Further Notice.

Owing to the War the THIRTEEN-WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE has been
temporarily suspended, and a ONCE WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN SERVICE, composed
of excellently equipped Dining and First and Second Class Sleeping Cars, is operated between
Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with
Dairen-Selma (Changchun) Shanghai Mail Steamer Service by the S.S. "SAKAKI MARU"
and "KOBE MARU" (each equipped with wireless telegraph) as follows:

NORTH BOUND.		SOUTH BOUND.	
Station	Time	Station	Time
Dairen	7.30 a.m.	Changchun	7.30 a.m.
Yamato	8.30 a.m.	Yamato	8.30 a.m.
Port Arthur	9.30 a.m.	Port Arthur	9.30 a.m.
Mukden	10.30 a.m.	Mukden	10.30 a.m.
Changchun	11.30 a.m.	Changchun	11.30 a.m.
Dairen	12.30 p.m.	Dairen	12.30 p.m.

* Russian Train Time is 25 minutes faster than S.M.R. Time.
The above fares do not include the Express Train Fare.
To the daily train leaving Dairen at 8 p.m. for Changchun and that leaving Changchun
at 11.30 a.m. for Dairen a Compartment Car has been attached, in which First-Class
Passengers can secure sleeping accommodation on payment of Yen 2.
RAILWAY HOTELS.—YAMATO HOTEL (Tel. Ad. "Yamato"). At Dairen,
Port Arthur, Mukden, Changchun, and Hsichang (the finest sea-side resort in North China),
all under the Company's Management.

TICKET AGENTS.—The Company's Railway and Steamer Tickets are obtainable
at all the Agencies of the INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING CO. & EXPRESS TRADING CO.,
Messrs. T. M. COOK & SON, the NORDISK REISEBUREAU and the NIPPON YUEN KAIEN,
Shanghai; from whom all information, time-tables, pictorial guide-books, etc., can be obtained
free, or direct from the—

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.
Tel. Ad. "MANCHURIA."

FUSHUN COAL
THE BEST STEAMING COAL IN THE FAR EAST!
Fresh stocks always on hand at Dairen, Port Arthur, Nanking, and Tientsin Depots,
as also at Amoy, Canton, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, and Penang.

MINING DEPARTMENT
SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO., DAIREN.

66

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

WAR LITERATURE.		GENERAL LITERATURE.	
War Poems, by X ...	\$1.60	Buddhist Art and its Relation to Buddhist Ideals, by M. Anesaki M.A., Litt.D., with 41 plates ...	\$30.00
The Battle of the Somme, by John Buchan ...	80	The Climate of Hongkong, by T. F. Claxton ...	2.00
Soldier Songs from Anzac, by T. Skehill With the Russian Wounded, by T. Alexinsky ...	2.00	My Life: Sixty Years' Recollections of Bohemian London, by George H. Sims ...	4.50
Australians in Arms, by Phillip F. E. Cahill ...	10.00	Tolstoi for the Young, translated by R. S. Townsend ...	2.00
The Navy's Way, by J. S. Margerison Seven Years at the Prussian Court, by Edith Keen ...	8.00	Lincolnshire Nights: Tales of China-town, by Thomas Burke ...	2.70
War Wanderings, by G. Benwick Special Correspondent to "The Daily Chronicle" ...	5.50	The Soul of Dickens, by W. Crotch Principles of Social Reconstruction, by Bertrand Russell ...	4.50
The Flight of Mariette: A Story of the Siege of Antwerp, by G. E. M. Vaughan ...	2.75	THE SNARK WINTER ANNUAL THE WINNING POST WINTER ANNUAL ...	80
Somme Battle Stories, by Capt. A. J. Dawson ...	1.75	LLOYD'S CALENDAR 1917 ...	1.00
Light and Shade in War, by Malcolm and Noel Ross ...	4.00	Bairnsfather: The Soldier who has Made the Empire Laugh ...	2.75
Map Book of the World War ...	1.20	COLONIAL NOVELS AT \$1.75 EACH.	
A Temporary Gentleman in France ...	80	The Castaways, by W. W. Jacobs ...	
The British Campaign: The First Volume of Sir A. Conan Doyle's History ...	4.50	The Wages of Virtue, by Captain P. Christopher Wren ...	
The Grand Fleet, by H. C. Ferraby ...	2.00	The Tutor's Story, by the late Charles Kingsley ...	
Comrades in Armslets—Humorous Drawings ...	80	The Old Road, by Frederick Palmer ...	
The Merry Marines—Naval Sketches ...	80	The Wonderful Year, by William J. Leake ...	
The Psychology of the Great War, by Gustave Le Bon ...	8.00	Groomsmen, by John Buchan ...	
		The World for Sale, by Gilbert Parker ...	
		Gilded Vanity, by Richard Dehan ...	

THE LIVERPOOL & LONDON & GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1838. Incorporated in Great Britain.
Total Assets exceed £14,000,000.
FIRE, LIFE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR, PLATE GLASS, FIDELITY,
GUARANTEE AND LOSS OF PROFITS INSURANCE.
HONGKONG BRANCH.
4, Des Voeux Road Central,
Tel. No. 200.
JOHN DE B. LANCASTER,
Acting Local Manager.
[122]

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. U.S. MAIL LINE.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" AND "COLOMBIA"

14,000 tons each.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.

VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

THE MOST COMFORTABLE ROUTE TO AMERICA AND EUROPE.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.	
S.S. "VENEZUELA" ...	1st March, 21st May
S.S. "ECUADOR" ...	28th March, 18th June
S.S. "COLOMBIA" ...	23rd April

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including ALL LOWER
BERTHS and large comfortable staterooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of passengers is our first consideration.
Tickets are interchangeable with the TOKYO KAIEN KAISHA and the CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to—
COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexander Buildings, Charter Road
Telephone 141.

[185]

GEO. P. LAMBERT, AUCTIONEER

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE
PUBLIC AUCTION

of
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY,

situate at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong
and registered in the Land Office as MARKINE
LOT No. 254, together with the messuages and
premises thereon known as Nos. 6 and 7, Praya
East and Nos. 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58 and 60
Queen's Road East, Victoria, aforesaid.

The said premises are held for the term of
999 years from the 8th day of July, 1844,
created therein by a Crown Lease of the said
Lot dated the 14th day of July, 1829, and made
between Her late Majesty Queen Victoria
of the one part and LEE YUEN WA of the other
part subject to the payment of the Crown Rent
and to the observance and performance of the
Lessee's covenants and conditions therein
reserved and contained.

Area 27,500 square feet or thereabouts.
Annual Crown Rent \$424.84.
For further particulars and conditions of sale
apply to

DENNIS & BOWLEY,
6, Des Voeux Road Central,
Solicitors for the Vendor,
or to
Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer, Duddell Street.
[194]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSEON,
15, MORRISON HILL ROAD

225

FOR SALE

HONGKONG POSTAGE STAMPS
with New Surcharge CHINA at
Reasonable Price.

GRACA & CO.,
No. 4 WYNDHAM STREET,
Hongkong.

138

HOTELS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND
GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

[14]

KING EDWARD HOTEL

CENTRAL LOCATION.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND LIGHTING.
TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.
HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.
Telephone: No. 373.
Tel. Address: "VICTORIA".

J. WITCHELL,
Manager.

[23]

PEAK HOTEL.

1,400 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FIRST-CLASS RESIDENTIAL and
TOURIST HOTEL. Unrivalled for
Comfort, Health and Convenience. Telephone
in every Room, prompt connection maintained
by six times a Central.

Fifteen minutes from Principal Landing
Stage. Moderate Tariff and Excellent Cuisine,
Roof Garden, and Social Rooms. European
Runners made Steamers.

P. O. PEUSTER,
Manager.

[139]

THE VICTORIA HOTEL.

CANTON.

Situated on the British Concession,
Shameen.

The only European Hotel in
Canton.

Guides and Chairs provided.
Every information and special
attention given to Tourists.

Reasonable Rates.
Under the personal Management
of Mr. and Mrs. GEO. B. EYLES.

[140]

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KWAISHA (MITSUBISHI CO.) COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF
TAKASHIMA, OCHI, MUTARE,
KISHIDAKE, YOSHINOYARI, HOJO,
NAMAZATA, SAYO, KANADA,
SHINNEW, KAMIYAMADA, HIBA,
AND OYUBABI COALFIELDS.
AGENT FOR SAKITO COAL.

HEAD OFFICE
MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO.

BRANCH OFFICES:—NAGARAKI, MOJI,
KARATSU, WAKAMATSU, OTATE,
MURORAN, HAKODATE, KOBE,
OSAKA, KURE, TOKYO, YOKOHAMA,
NAGAYA, TSUBUGA, VLADIVOSTOK,
BEIKOW, PEKING, LONTUN, NEW
YORK, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG,
HAIPHONG and CANTON.

Cable Address:—"IWASAKI"

Codes:—A1, A.B.C. 6th Ed., Western Union,
and Bantley's.

Agents:—
CHINKIANG—Messrs. GILBERT & CO.
MANTLA—Messrs. MACDONALD & CO.
SINGAPORE—Messrs. BERNER & CO., LTD.
SIAM—Messrs. A. K. KNOWLES,
MoFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For Particulars, apply to—
K. KATO, Manager,
No. 2, Paddis Street, Hongkong.

[71]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.

LARGE AIRY ROOMS, excellent Cuisine.
Mrs. E. O. MURPHY,
Proprietress.

[128]

INTIMATIONS



Ten Victor Records
which should be
in every home

17665—(a) The Sparkling Mosaic	.....	Kline Macdonough.
(b) Love Moon, Waltz Song	.....	Kline Macdonough.
(c) Songs without words No. 22 Sorrow	.....	Concert Orchestra.
17666—(a) 9 Consolation	.....	Orpheus Quartette.
(b) A Stein Song	.....	Orpheus Quartette.
(c) Swing Along	.....	Orpheus Quartette.
17667—(a) Success Medley	.....	Orpheus Quartette.
(b) Melody Rag	.....	Orpheus Quartette.
64180—From the land of the sky blue water	.....	Orpheus Quartette.
64181—Les Farfadets	.....	Orpheus Quartette.
64182—O sole mio	.....	Orpheus Quartette.
74393—Nocturne, op. 15 F. Maj.	.....	Orpheus Quartette.
74400—Tosca-Vissi d'arte	.....	Orpheus Quartette.
85052—Bohème-Que gelida manina	.....	Orpheus Quartette.

MOUTRIE'S
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS. [26-1]

GORDON'S GINS
ARE THE BEST.
INSIST ON HAVING GORDON'S.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA.
DONNELLY & WHYTE.
Telephone 638.

HALF HOSE
Men who have worn and appreciated the Quality and Comfort of our Half Hose will be glad to know they can now secure the newest styles for Day and Evening wear.
QUALITIES RANGING IN PRICE FROM 80 cts. per pair.
NEW GOLF HOSE IN SMART DESIGNS
MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VUEX ROAD. [103]

REMINGTON No. 10 ... \$100
OLIVER No. 5 ... \$100
UNDERWOOD No. 5 ... \$125
L. C. SMITH No. 2 ... \$90
SMITH PREMIER No. 10 ... \$90
Machines are in first class condition and ready for immediate delivery.
Apply:
WILLEM HEYBLOM,
POWELL'S BUILDING,
12, DES VUEX ROAD.
130

ASAHI AND SAPPORO BEER.

WE have been Appointed SUB-AGENTS for the above Beer and are prepared to accept Orders on retail basis.
MATSUMOTO & Co.,
187, QUEEN'S ROAD, EAST,
Telephone 962.

CONFUCIANISM AS A STATE RELIGION.

PROPOSED RECOGNITION IN CHINA'S CONSTITUTION.

The recognition of Confucianism as the State religion in China by its inclusion in the Constitution, as the basis of moral culture in primary education was recently considered by the Committee on Constitution, whose report on the subject is in the following terms (says the *Peking Gazette*):—

Member Chang Lu-chuan opposed the provision on the following ground:—(1) The essence of Confucianism is devoted to the interests of sovereigns and monarchs, and is therefore opposed to Republican principles. (2) Freedom of religious belief is provided in the draft Constitution. If special provision is made for Confucianism, it is tantamount to oppression of other religions by means of the Constitution, and it is feared that internal and external controversy will result. (3) The principle of the basis of moral culture concerns the policy of education. As it is an administrative matter, it should not be included in the Constitution. (4) Confucius was not a religiousist. Special provision in the Constitution will not add any lustre to Confucius, while the exclusion of such provision from the Constitution will on the contrary show respect to him. (5) It is not enough to include a point in the Constitution, but the fact that it is practically rigid may lead to serious danger. (6) Primary education should be based on the idea of training the citizens to earn their own independent livelihood. If all the people should become Confucianists, and thus become incapable of earning their livelihood, the State will be seriously affected. (7) Primary education is the duty of every citizen to receive such an education. If the doctrine of Confucius is included in the Constitution, the question must be asked if the citizens of Mohammedan faith, the Protestants and Catholics shall be under the Constitution and be subject to the provision of law. (8) The educational policy of a State is liable to change. If the citizens are weak in physique, military training should be encouraged, and if the citizens are poor, industrial education should be emphasized, and if the citizens are backward in virtue, ethical education should be encouraged. If Confucianism is stipulated in the Constitution, how would the Government change its policy in this connection. (9) If the State wishes to honor Confucius, worship of Confucius may be held, or a special chair may be created in the universities for the doctrines of Confucius, or any other methods of Confucius may be adopted. What good will it be if the people do not follow the road of virtue even in face of the provisions?

Member Tang Sung-nien supported the original provisions for the following reasons:—(1) The doctrine of Confucius is a question of education and not of religion. It is therefore not in conflict with the provisions of Article 11 of the draft Constitution. (2) The teaching of Confucius as the country is public property shows that his doctrine is not opposed to republicanism. (3) The people of the whole country believe deeply in Confucius. In order to cultivate the virtue of the people it is necessary to use Confucianism as the foundation. (4) As it has already been included in the draft Constitution its exclusion will arouse misunderstanding among people who do not know the actual conditions. (5) For the past two thousand years or so, Confucius has been the centre of gravity of the Chinese nation. To exclude his teachings as an educational policy in the Constitution, as Holland offers a precedent. (6) Article 11 of the draft is a general provision, but this is a special provision. Reference may be made to the constitution of Prussia, Columbia, Cuba and Panama. (7) Even the foreign mission schools study the four books of Confucius. It shows that even foreign teachers believe in Confucius. The inclusion of this provision in the Constitution will not lead to controversy. The question was voted upon by open ballot. Out of a total of 577 members, 377 members voted in favour of the original provision while 200 voted against it. As neither side secured the necessary two-thirds the question was unsettled.

CONFUCIANISM AS A STATE RELIGION.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN KWANG-TUNG REFUSED.

It is estimated that at the end of March next, when the sale of opium will be definitely stopped, there will still remain about 800 chests of Indian opium unsold in Shanghai. The Chinese Government is reported as willing to buy up this unsold stock from the foreign merchants who are to receive Government bonds in lieu of cash for value. The Chinese Government will then create a monopoly office to dispose of the opium as a kind of medicine, only as suggested by Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang. But strong objection to the above plan of solving the opium problem is said to have been made by General Tien Wen-lieh, Civil Governor of Honan, and several other provincial governors, mostly on the ground that the opium merchants have been given ample time to clear off their stocks at remunerative prices, that it was through their avarice and folly, and not through the fault of the Chinese Government or people that the present embarrassing position has been created, and that therefore no Chinese citizens should be forced to bleed for the evil consequences resultant therefrom. The Civil Governor of Kwangtung, has, on the other hand, interceded in favour of the opium dealers in Canton. He has telegraphed to Peking, asking for one month's extension of time for the disposal of the large stock of opium unsold there. The Government, in reply, has emphatically ordered him to prohibit effectively the sale of all kinds of opium in his province on and after the appointed day, that is, April 1st next.—Chinese Press.

CONFUCIANISM AS A STATE RELIGION.

OPIMUM SUPPRESSION.

EXTENSION OF TIME IN KWANG-TUNG REFUSED.

It is estimated that at the end of March next, when the sale of opium will be definitely stopped, there will still remain about 800 chests of Indian opium unsold in Shanghai. The Chinese Government is reported as willing to buy up this unsold stock from the foreign merchants who are to receive Government bonds in lieu of cash for value. The Chinese Government will then create a monopoly office to dispose of the opium as a kind of medicine, only as suggested by Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang. But strong objection to the above plan of solving the opium problem is said to have been made by General Tien Wen-lieh, Civil Governor of Honan, and several other provincial governors, mostly on the ground that the opium merchants have been given ample time to clear off their stocks at remunerative prices, that it was through their avarice and folly, and not through the fault of the Chinese Government or people that the present embarrassing position has been created, and that therefore no Chinese citizens should be forced to bleed for the evil consequences resultant therefrom. The Civil Governor of Kwangtung, has, on the other hand, interceded in favour of the opium dealers in Canton. He has telegraphed to Peking, asking for one month's extension of time for the disposal of the large stock of opium unsold there. The Government, in reply, has emphatically ordered him to prohibit effectively the sale of all kinds of opium in his province on and after the appointed day, that is, April 1st next.—Chinese Press.

CONFUCIANISM AS A STATE RELIGION.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

ALWAYS FAITHFUL.

OLD MOTTO REVIVED.

[FROM PHILIP GIBBS.]

British Headquarters (France), Dec. 14th. Sure, the Kaiser they say's at the height of his fame.

And he boasts that he's getting the best of the game.

"Don't be talking," cries Haig, "I've a trump to be played.

And the trump in my hand is the Irish Brigade."

A Song of the Irish Brigade—
By a Soldier of the Brigade.

I saw the Irish brigades last when they came marching out of battle after their capture of Guinchy. Do you remember the scene? How one of their brigadiers came galloping across the field and watched the march-past of his battalions, so thin and small after their victory, and cried out to them as they went by, those dear, dirty men, who had fought so valiantly?—"Bravo, Munsters! Well done, Dublins! You did damn well, my boys. Good for you, Connaughts!"

The general of their division could say nothing, could not call out a word. He has an Irish heart, and there was a pride, and pity there which kept him silent, though he wanted to say a thousand things of praise.

That was three months ago. Yesterday I saw the Irish soldiers again, where they are holding a quieter part of the line, and it was good to go among them and hear the Irish speech of them, and say, "Well done!" again to men who have done splendid things—not only at Guinchy, but at Guillemont, but at further back, back months at Loos, and further back, back months at Mons, and up to the Marne and the Aisne, and in the battle of Ypres. Their talk was of the Somme battles, and the three months that have passed since the great day at Guinchy make all those hours seem like a dream to them—a queer nightmare, out of which they remember intense moments, fantastic episodes, and the faces of friends who fought with them, those close crowded in those hours of fighting, and gone away to other battlefields.

THIRTY-EIGHT YIELD TO THREE.

'Twas the day that we went into Guillemont, Sir, with the King's Royal Rifles on our right. Maybe you remember we went too quickly and took our objective in twenty minutes, when it was three hours or so we had to get there. There I was, with two men of the K.R.R., on the side a German dug-out, on the bank of a road. There was a note on the dug-out, and I went to it, and I couldn't tell what to do with them. So I went down into the dug-out to inquire into the matter further, and there was another eighteen Germans with an officer. And they surrendered to me. The Rifles they took them all back, and whether they got back safely I can't be telling you, because to this day I don't know.

It's hard to remember the history of things," said an Irish boy, who was rubbing up his rifle while he whistled a little melancholy tune with a whimsical note. "This thing up here"—he gave his head a knock—"is just too good to one at all, at all, when the fighting's on."

Five minutes before we went over I was just shaking with fright, I was. And then I went running on, thinking of nothing, and mad to get at the Jerry boys. The officers were shouting, "Come back! Come back!" but we ran on, with all our hearts, and there was nothing could stop us. We couldn't stop ourselves.

He and the Irish boys in the hut with him remembered a few little pictures of this fighting, as though a white light had been cast on them, though all the rest was vague and blurred. They came into a dug-out where one of their own—he was a Connaught lad—lay dead, with his hands on the shoulders and his head on the chest of a German soldier, who sat very straight, with strange, staring eyes. The German was not dead, but stone blind and dazed. Having in the end, he was stunned and blinded by the concussion of a shell. They came to another dug-out, and two Germans came up, and one of them held a bomb ready to throw.

"Hands up," said an Irish lad, and then he saw that he must kill the man with his bayonet, or the bomb would kill him and his comrades. But it was not with his bayonet that he killed the German. It was a single bullet from his rifle, which he fired at the German's head, and the man fell dead, a bullet in his heart, and the Irishman said afterwards, "Sure, that was a mistake entirely, because it was my bayonet I meant to use."

HOPES OF KEEPING THEM UP.

Those are remembrances of days that seem quite far away now. Since then the Irish Brigades have been holding a part of the line where the enemy quiet, it is where the enemy is not.

"Where the enemy is not," said an Irish sergeant-major. "Except for the rum-mums they send over from time to time, it's a peaceful life we're having."

After the fighting on the Somme the Irish Brigades might be glad of a peaceful life, but the sergeant-major added an explanation, with an air of optimism which seemed to cast a new light upon his previous words:—"But we always make out a quiet life, wherever we go, and it's quite likely," he said, "that we go on for long." The German "rum-mums" were alluded to by several men with whom I talked. They are a form of trench mortar bombs somewhat Allied to the "plum-puddings" which the enemy and ourselves use for destructive purposes at short range, and according to Irish boys, whose imagination always gives a little colour to cold facts, they make holes deep enough to bury a couple of companies. Apart from those engines of warfare the enemy's artillery is not active against the Irish just at present.

Drafts are trickling out to them from Ireland to fill up the gaps in the ranks made by their losses in the Somme battles, for which poor Ireland is still mourning, while the men in the Irish Brigades remember, but keep their hearts up, and send brave words to the girls at home.

There's many a gallan with tears in her eye; From Killarney to Dublin no cheek will be dry.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

ALWAYS FAITHFUL.

OLD MOTTO REVIVED.

[FROM PHILIP GIBBS.]

British Headquarters (France), Dec. 14th. Sure, the Kaiser they say's at the height of his fame.

And he boasts that he's getting the best of the game.

"Don't be talking," cries Haig, "I've a trump to be played.

And the trump in my hand is the Irish Brigade."

A Song of the Irish Brigade—
By a Soldier of the Brigade.

I saw the Irish brigades last when they came marching out of battle after their capture of Guinchy. Do you remember the scene? How one of their brigadiers came galloping across the field and watched the march-past of his battalions, so thin and small after their victory, and cried out to them as they went by, those dear, dirty men, who had fought so valiantly?—"Bravo, Munsters! Well done, Dublins! You did damn well, my boys. Good for you, Connaughts!"

The general of their division could say nothing, could not call out a word. He has an Irish heart, and there was a pride, and pity there which kept him silent, though he wanted to say a thousand things of praise.

That was three months ago. Yesterday I saw the Irish soldiers again, where they are holding a quieter part of the line, and it was good to go among them and hear the Irish speech of them, and say, "Well done!" again to men who have done splendid things—not only at Guinchy, but at Guillemont, but at further back, back months at Loos, and further back, back months at Mons, and up to the Marne and the Aisne, and in the battle of Ypres. Their talk was of the Somme battles, and the three months that have passed since the great day at Guinchy make all those hours seem like a dream to them—a queer nightmare, out of which they remember intense moments, fantastic episodes, and the faces of friends who fought with them, those close crowded in those hours of fighting, and gone away to other battlefields.

THIRTY-EIGHT YIELD TO THREE.

'Twas the day that we went into Guillemont, Sir, with the King's Royal Rifles on our right. Maybe you remember we went too quickly and took our objective in twenty minutes, when it was three hours or so we had to get there. There I was, with two men of the K.R.R., on the side a German dug-out, on the bank of a road. There was a note on the dug-out, and I went to it, and I couldn't tell what to do with them. So I went down into the dug-out to inquire into the matter further, and there was another eighteen Germans with an officer. And they surrendered to me. The Rifles they took them all back, and whether they got back safely I can't be telling you, because to this day I don't know.

It's hard to remember the history of things," said an Irish boy, who was rubbing up his rifle while he whistled a little melancholy tune with a whimsical note. "This thing up here"—he gave his head a knock—"is just too good to one at all, at all, when the fighting's on."

Five minutes before we went over I was just shaking with fright, I was. And then I went running on, thinking of nothing, and mad to get at the Jerry boys. The officers were shouting, "Come back! Come back!" but we ran on, with all our hearts, and there was nothing could stop us. We couldn't stop ourselves.

He and the Irish boys in the hut with him remembered a few little pictures of this fighting, as though a white light had been cast on them, though all the rest was vague and blurred. They came into a dug-out where one of their own—he was a Connaught lad—lay dead, with his hands on the shoulders and his head on the chest of a German soldier, who sat very straight, with strange, staring eyes. The German was not dead, but stone blind and dazed. Having in the end, he was stunned and blinded by the concussion of a shell. They came to another dug-out, and two Germans came up, and one of them held a bomb ready to throw.

"Hands up," said an Irish lad, and then he saw that he must kill the man with his bayonet, or the bomb would kill him and his comrades. But it was not with his bayonet that he killed the German. It was a single bullet from his rifle, which he fired at the German's head, and the man fell dead, a bullet in his heart, and the Irishman said afterwards, "Sure, that was a mistake entirely, because it was my bayonet I meant to use."

HOPES OF KEEPING THEM UP.

Those are remembrances of days that seem quite far away now. Since then the Irish Brigades have been holding a part of the line where the enemy quiet, it is where the enemy is not.

"Where the enemy is not," said an Irish sergeant-major. "Except for the rum-mums they send over from time to time, it's a peaceful life we're having."

After the fighting on the Somme the Irish Brigades might be glad of a peaceful life, but the sergeant-major added an explanation, with an air of optimism which seemed to cast a new light upon his previous words:—"But we always make out a quiet life, wherever we go, and it's quite likely," he said, "that we go on for long." The German "rum-mums" were alluded to by several men with whom I talked. They are a form of trench mortar bombs somewhat Allied to the "plum-puddings" which the enemy and ourselves use for destructive purposes at short range, and according to Irish boys, whose imagination always gives a little colour to cold facts, they make holes deep enough to bury a couple of companies. Apart from those engines of warfare the enemy's artillery is not active against the Irish just at present.

Drafts are trickling out to them from Ireland to fill up the gaps in the ranks made by their losses in the Somme battles, for which poor Ireland is still mourning, while the men in the Irish Brigades remember, but keep their hearts up, and send brave words to the girls at home.

There's many a gallan with tears in her eye; From Killarney to Dublin no cheek will be dry.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

ALWAYS FAITHFUL.

OLD MOTTO REVIVED.

[FROM PHILIP GIBBS.]

British Headquarters (France), Dec. 14th. Sure, the Kaiser they say's at the height of his fame.

And he boasts that he's getting the best of the game.

"Don't be talking," cries Haig, "I've a trump to be played.

And the trump in my hand is the Irish Brigade."

A Song of the Irish Brigade—
By a Soldier of the Brigade.

I saw the Irish brigades last when they came marching out of battle after their capture of Guinchy. Do you remember the scene? How one of their brigadiers came galloping across the field and watched the march-past of his battalions, so thin and small after their victory, and cried out to them as they went by, those dear, dirty men, who had fought so valiantly?—"Bravo, Munsters! Well done, Dublins! You did damn well, my boys. Good for you, Connaughts!"

The general of their division could say nothing, could not call out a word. He has an Irish heart, and there was a pride, and pity there which kept him silent, though he wanted to say a thousand things of praise.

That was three months ago. Yesterday I saw the Irish soldiers again, where they are holding a quieter part of the line, and it was good to go among them and hear the Irish speech of them, and say, "Well done!" again to men who have done splendid things—not only at Guinchy, but at Guillemont, but at further back, back months at Loos, and further back, back months at Mons, and up to the Marne and the Aisne, and in the battle of Ypres. Their talk was of the Somme battles, and the three months that have passed since the great day at Guinchy make all those hours seem like a dream to them—a queer nightmare, out of which they remember intense moments, fantastic episodes, and the faces of friends who fought with them, those close crowded in those hours of fighting, and gone away to other battlefields.

THIRTY-EIGHT YIELD TO THREE.

'Twas the day that we went into Guillemont, Sir, with the King's Royal Rifles on our right. Maybe you remember we went too quickly and took our objective in twenty minutes, when it was three hours or so we had to get there. There I was, with two men of the K.R.R., on the side a German dug-out, on the bank of a road. There was a note on the dug-out, and I went to it, and I couldn't tell what to do with them. So I went down into the dug-out to inquire into the matter further, and there was another eighteen Germans with an officer. And they surrendered to me. The Rifles they took them all back, and whether they got back safely I can't be telling you, because to this day I don't know.

It's hard to remember the history of things," said an Irish boy, who was rubbing up his rifle while he whistled a little melancholy tune with a whimsical note. "This thing up here"—he gave his head a knock—"is just too good to one at all, at all, when the fighting's on."

Five minutes before we went over I was just shaking with fright, I was. And then I went running on, thinking of nothing, and mad to get at the Jerry boys. The officers were shouting, "Come back! Come back!" but we ran on, with all our hearts, and there was nothing could stop us. We couldn't stop ourselves.

He and the Irish boys in the hut with him remembered a few little pictures of this fighting, as though a white light had been cast on them, though all the rest was vague and blurred. They came into a dug-out where one of their own—he was a Connaught lad—lay dead, with his hands on the shoulders and his head on the chest of a German soldier, who sat very straight, with strange, staring eyes. The German was not dead, but stone blind and dazed. Having in the end, he was stunned and blinded by the concussion of a shell. They came to another dug-out, and two Germans came up, and one of them held a bomb ready to throw.

"Hands up," said an Irish lad, and then he saw that he must kill the man with his bayonet, or the bomb would kill him and his comrades. But it was not with his bayonet that he killed the German. It was a single bullet from his rifle, which he fired at the German's head, and the man fell dead, a bullet in his heart, and the Irishman said afterwards, "Sure, that was a mistake entirely, because it was my bayonet I meant to use."

HOPES OF KEEPING THEM UP.

Those are remembrances of days that seem quite far away now. Since then the Irish Brigades have been holding a part of the line where the enemy quiet, it is where the enemy is not.

"Where the enemy is not," said an Irish sergeant-major. "Except for the rum-mums they send over from time to time, it's a peaceful life we're having."

After the fighting on the Somme the Irish Brigades might be glad of a peaceful life, but the sergeant-major added an explanation, with an air of optimism which seemed to cast a new light upon his previous words:—"But we always make out a quiet life, wherever we go, and it's quite likely," he said, "that we go on for long." The German "rum-mums" were alluded to by several men with whom I talked. They are a form of trench mortar bombs somewhat Allied to the "plum-puddings" which the enemy and ourselves use for destructive purposes at short range, and according to Irish boys, whose imagination always gives a little colour to cold facts, they make holes deep enough to bury a couple of companies. Apart from those engines of warfare the enemy's artillery is not active against the Irish just at present.

Drafts are trickling out to them from Ireland to fill up the gaps in the ranks made by their losses in the Somme battles, for which poor Ireland is still mourning, while the men in the Irish Brigades remember, but keep their hearts up, and send brave words to the girls at home.

There's many a gallan with tears in her eye; From Killarney to Dublin no cheek will be dry.

(Continued at foot of next Column.)

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

ALWAYS FAITHFUL.

OLD MOTTO REVIVED.

[FROM PHILIP GIBBS.]

British Headquarters (France), Dec. 14th. Sure, the Kaiser they say's at the height of his fame.

And he boasts that he's getting the best of the game.

"Don't be talking," cries Haig, "I've a trump to be played.

And the trump in my hand is the Irish Brigade."

A Song of the Irish Brigade—
By a Soldier of the Brigade.

I saw the Irish brigades last when they came marching out of battle after their capture of Guinchy. Do you remember the scene? How one of their brigadiers came galloping across the field and watched the march-past of his battalions, so thin and small after their victory, and cried out to them as they went by, those dear, dirty men, who had fought so valiantly?—"Bravo, Munsters! Well done, Dublins! You did damn well, my boys. Good for you, Connaughts!"

The general of their division could say nothing, could not call out a word. He has an Irish heart, and there was a pride, and pity there which kept him silent, though he wanted to say a thousand things of praise.

That was three months ago. Yesterday I saw the Irish soldiers again, where they are holding a quieter part of the line, and it was good to go among them and hear the Irish speech of them, and say, "Well done!" again to men who have done splendid things—not only at Guinchy, but at Guillemont, but at further back, back months at Loos, and further back, back months at Mons, and up to the Marne and the Aisne, and in the battle of Ypres. Their talk was of the Somme battles, and the three months that have passed since the great day at Guinchy make all those hours seem like a dream to them—a queer nightmare, out of which they remember intense moments, fantastic episodes, and the faces of friends who fought with them, those close crowded in those hours of fighting, and gone away to other battlefields.

THIRTY-EIGHT YIELD TO THREE.

'Twas the day that we went into Guillemont, Sir, with the King's Royal Rifles on our right. Maybe you remember we went too quickly and took our objective in twenty minutes, when it was three hours or so we had to get there. There I was, with two men of the K.R.R., on the side a German dug-out, on the bank of a road. There was a note on the dug-out, and I went to it, and I couldn't tell what to do with them. So I went down into the dug-out to inquire into the matter further, and there was another eighteen Germans with an officer. And they surrendered to me. The Rifles they took them all back, and whether they got back safely I can't be telling you, because to this day I don't know.

It's hard to remember the history of things," said an Irish boy, who was rubbing up his rifle while he whistled a little melancholy tune with a whimsical note. "This thing up here"—he gave his head a knock—"is just too good to one at all, at all, when the fighting's on."

Five minutes before we went over I was just shaking with fright, I was. And then I went running on, thinking of nothing, and mad to get at the Jerry boys. The officers were shouting, "Come back! Come back!" but we ran on, with all our hearts, and there was nothing could stop us. We couldn't stop ourselves.

He and the Irish boys in the hut with him remembered a few little pictures of this fighting, as though a white light had been cast on them, though all the rest was vague and blurred. They came into a dug-out where one of their own—he was a Connaught lad—lay dead, with his hands on the shoulders and his head on the chest of a German soldier, who sat very straight, with strange, staring eyes. The German was not dead, but stone blind and dazed. Having in the end, he was stunned and blinded by the concussion of a shell. They came to another dug-out, and two Germans came up, and one of them held a bomb ready to throw.

"Hands up," said an Irish lad, and then he saw that he must kill the man with his bayonet, or the bomb would kill him and his comrades. But it was not with his bayonet that he killed the German. It was a single bullet from his rifle, which he fired at the German's head, and the man fell dead, a bullet in his heart, and the Irishman said afterwards, "Sure, that was a mistake entirely, because it was my bayonet I meant to use."

HOPES OF KEEPING THEM UP.

Those are remembrances of days that seem quite far away now. Since then the Irish Brigades have been holding a part of the line where the enemy quiet, it is where the enemy is not.

"Where the enemy is not," said an Irish sergeant-major. "Except for the rum-mums they send over from time to time, it's a peaceful life we're having."

After the fighting on the Somme the Irish Brigades might be glad of a peaceful life, but the sergeant-major added an explanation, with an air of optimism which seemed to cast a new light upon his previous words:—"But we always make out a quiet life, wherever we go, and it's quite likely," he said, "that we go on for long." The German "rum-mums

SPORT.

TENNIS.
PRESS vs. POLICE.

A Press tennis team opposed the Police on the latter's ground on Saturday, when, after an interesting afternoon's tennis, the Police won somewhat easily by 69 games to 30.

CRICKET.

NAVY AND C.R.C. DRAW.

The Navy drew with the Chinese Recreation Club on Saturday after a most interesting game. Batting first, the Navy put up 193 for five, to which Commander Gibson contributed 100 before he retired. The C.R.C. batsmen also did well, and when time was reached they had compiled 104 for two wickets. Scores:—

THE NAVY.

Comdr. Gibson, retired	100
Asst. Payr. Wild, c Yew, b Un	4
Asst. Payr. Robinson, b Ching	36
P. O. Newman, b Ching	12
Sub-Lt. Golland, not out	10
Surg. FitzWilliams, run out	8
Extras	14
Total (for 5 wks.)	163

Mr. Carruthers, Pte. Cooke, A. B. Skinner, Ldg. Stoker Edwards, and Wtr. Lister did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Yew Man Tsun	5	1	28	0
Un Hew Fan	12	0	69	1
Lee	4	1	23	0
Ching	6	0	48	2
Wong	4	0	14	0

C.R.C.

Wong Po Keung, b Golland	28
Yew Man Tsun, not out	42
Ng Sze Yuen, run out	17
Geo. Lee, not out	2
Extras	15
Total (for 2 wks.)	104

Un Hew Fan, H. Ching, Wei Lee, Son, J. Wong, A. Kew, Mok Hing, and R. Chan did not bat.

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Gibson	10	1	23	0
Wild	8	1	24	0
Robinson	6	1	9	0
Golland	7	2	14	1
Newman	2	0	15	0
FitzWilliams	2	0	5	0

UNIVERSITY TOO GOOD FOR CLUB.

The University easily defeated the Club on the Club Ground on Saturday, the Club batsmen making an exceedingly poor show. Batting first, the University did so well that they declared when the eighth wicket had fallen, for 255, to which Braysay was the chief contributor with a soundly played 93, which included one six. It was Braysay, also, who, with the ball, was the chief factor in the downfall of the Club, who were unable to make a three figure score, Maas being the only batsmen to compile a respectable number of runs. The University had to thank "extras" for 46 runs. Their own holding was excellent. The scores were as follows:—

UNIVERSITY.

R. Ponsonby Fane, run out	5
Ng Sze Kwong, b Hamilton	28
G. E. Marley, c Sutton, b Bird	28
K. Braysay, b Pearce	93
J. Wright, b Glaister	32
He de Sousa, c Hamilton, b	
Glaister	0
A. H. Rumjahn, not out	52
D. P. Dixon, b Bird	2
W. Hall, c Sutton, b Hamilton	14
W. Gittens, not out	10
S. A. Ismail, did not bat	0
Extras	46
Total (for 8 wks.)	255

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Hamilton	12	1	55	2
Bird	13	2	72	2
Glaister	5	1	35	2
Pearce	2	0	5	1
de Rome	2	0	15	0
Maas	2	0	15	0
Gray	1	0	3	0

Maas bowled three wickets.

CLUB.

T. Pearce, b Dixon	2
E. J. R. Mitchell, b Braysay	3
Li Gray, c de Sousa, b Dixon	20
F. P. de Rome, c Sousa, b	
Braysay	7
E. W. Hamilton, c Sousa, b	
Braysay	5
M. M. Maas, c Ng Sze Kwong, b	
Braysay	30
G. E. Aubrey, b Braysay	14
R. E. O. Bird, c Gittens, b	
Braysay	7
F. Sutton, b Ng Sze Kwong	0
R. M. Austin, not out	7
J. Glaister, c Dixon, b Ng Sze	
Kwong	4
Extras	5
Total	99

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Dixon	9	1	28	3
Braysay	13	3	39	6
Marley	4	1	10	0
Ng Sze Kwong	13	0	19	2

KOWLOON DEFEAT THE MILITARY.

Kowloon proved too good for a Military team on Saturday, though they had a lot to thank Evans for in that he scored 69 out of a total of 115. The Military made a very poor response, all the batsmen being sent back for 67 runs only. Scores:—

KOWLOON.

J. Mead, b Baker	1
Dr. C. Forsyth, b Smith	13
L. J. Blackburn, c Page, b Smith	69
B. D. Evans, b Baker	0
W. T. Elson, b Baker	0
J. C. Fletcher, c Baker, b Smith	0
H. Overy, c Baker	3
E. J. Edwards, b Macaskill	7
A. W. E. Davidson, not out	1
Extras	13
Total	115

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Baker	14	0	62	5
Smith	8	0	34	3
Macaskill	5	2	1	6

MILITARY.

Whahl, c Edwards, b Evans	1
Dix, b Evans	0
K. Macaskill, run out	1
Corpl. Smith, run out	1
Leat. Baker, b Evans	9
Blair, c Evans, b Bragg	4
J. P. Robinson, run out	9
W. L. Weaver, not out	14
Sapir, Bell, run out	5
G. Page, c Bragg	7
Extras	8
Total	67

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
B. D. Evans	10	1	24	3
J. V. Bragg	10	10	35	2

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE.

NAVY v. R.E.

The Navy had the greatest difficulty in raising a team for this match, and eventually turned out with a far from representative side. To make matters worse, Hutchinson, who is about their best forward, was suffering from a bad knee and was very lame.

The Engineers soon got going and White tested Crocker. The latter saved but failed to clear. White, rushing up, passed to Townsend, who was almost in goal, and he registered the first point. Hopper then stopped White scoring at the expense of a corner. Scott and Pearce, by some good combination, took the ball from their own goal into their opponents' danger zone, Pearce finishing with a good centre. Townsend, again in the right place, managed number two for his side. The sappers came up again, and Townsend notched his third goal. Hutchinson, in spite of his injury, was putting in some good centres, but Coxon and Blumfield never allowed them to materialise. White obtained the fourth goal for the Army, the ball going into the net off Hopper. Cleave got away for the sailors and swung the ball well out to Daniels, but the latter finished rather weakly. The sappers were off again, and only offside prevented them from registering another goal. A kick by Dance, and White had promptly netted the fifth. The Army managed one more before half-time, Townsend again beating Crocker, who threw himself full length in an effort to save. Just before the interval the Navy improved considerably, but were unable to open their account. Half-time arrived with the score 5-0.

During the interval, Hopper showed rather a poor sporting spirit by walking off the field for, apparently, no other reason than that his team looked like getting defeated heavily. On the resumption, however, the remaining ten played up pluckily and, instead of feeling his absence, did far better than in the first half. Daniels and Hollamby went back, and the forward line was rearranged. The Engineers only managed one goal in this half. White tried a shot which Crocker saved, the ball going to Pearce, who was well up. The latter had no difficulty in scoring, beating Crocker before he had quite recovered from his encounter with White. The sailors had quite a lot of the game in this half, and Wilkinson was several times called upon to save. He punched away once in good style a fine shot from Hutchinson from out on the right wing. Cleave and Cornish also put in good work for the Navy, while Hollamby and Daniels were an improvement on the previous backs. Pearce had hard lines from a corner, heading the ball just over the bar. The sailors then had a fine chance to open their account. Hutchinson put in a fine shot which Wilkinson just saved, and Cleave, running up with an easy chance to score, missed the ball completely, and the golden opportunity was gone. There was no more scoring, although Millard only just missed after a fine run down the wing. Result: R.E., 7; Navy, 0.

R.E. Wilkinson: Blumfield and Coxon; Hartop, Smith and Richards; Millard, Townsend; Scott, White, and Pearce.

Navy: Crocker; Dance and Hopper; Hollamby, Cornish and Williams; Hutchinson, Norris, Cleave, Sheahan and Daniels. Referee—Mr. Bowles.

HONGKONG R.E. REACTION.

In this Hongkong League match on Saturday, the Club, on their own ground, won a rather uninteresting game. The home team early made an impression on the R.E.A. defence, McTavish and Stalker both troubling the custodian with shots that, with a little good fortune, would have found the net. Passing and re-passing among the Club forwards, worried their opponents a lot, and McTavish was finally presented with a chance of opening the Club account, but shot wide. Robinson received a start from what seemed an off-side position, but was allowed to go on, and the first goal seemed as good as scored, when the goalkeeper suddenly ran out and collided with the oncoming forward, and somehow the R.E.A. managed to clear their lines. Play favoured the Club, the R.E.A. being very disjointed throughout their ranks, and it was only on rare occasions that they displayed forward play worthy of the name. Twice Youngman contributed what were the best scoring efforts of his team, but Goldenberg saved one and the other flew over the bar. A good header from Stalker was fielded like a cricket ball by the R.E.A. goalkeeper, while a shot from Smith hit first the bar, then the custodian, and was finally cleared. A lucky escape this. Robinson, also, nearly did the trick, a cross shot from him just missing the far upright. The interval arrived with the score-sheet blank.

In the second half, some time elapsed before the R.E.A. could get the play away from their goal area. Despite the activity of the Club forwards, goals seemed as far off as ever. Stewart worked like a trojan, feeding his forwards, but against Dickinson and Caple they encountered two first-class backs. A spasmodic effort by the R.E.A. placed the Club defence in difficulties, first Dickie and then Black saving by kicking out at critical times. About ten minutes from time Rodger secured a pass from the right wing and scored a capital goal, one worthy of taking the two points. There were one or two more rushes by the soldiers, but Black dealt with these in steady fashion, and the end came with the Club deservedly winners by a single goal to love. Teams: R.E.A.—C. Goldenberg; Dickie and Black; Stephen, Stewart, and Reilton; Robinson, McTavish, Smith, Stalker and Rodgers. R.E.A.—Devine; Caple and Dickinson; Gorman, Edgeler, and Halls; Hancock, Youngman, Small, Leighton and Cox. Referee, Mr. Wright.

HONGKONG LEAGUE 1st DIVISION.

TABLE TO DATE.

Club	P.	W.	L.	D.	F.	A.	P.
R.E.	7	4	1	2	14	6	10
S.E.	5	4	1	0	8	2	8
Hongkong F.C.	6	4	2	0	7	4	8
R.E.A.	7	2	2	2	3	6	6
Navy	7	0	7	0	1	18	0

SECOND DIVISION.

SOUTH CHINA ATHLETIC v. STAFF AND DEPARTMENTS.

This match was played on the Military Ground before a large crowd of Chinese supporters, who had the satisfaction of seeing their team emerge victorious. The fact of the game being played on the Military Ground prevented football of a very high order, the ball, as usual, getting into holes and drains and shooting off at extraordinary angles. The game was keenly contested, however, and the better team won. The villains managed two goals in the first half, the Staff and Departments failing to reply. In the second half, a position for a goal, on account of his stature, he is ill-suited—came out into the forward line, and the advantage was soon apparent. The soldiers were unable to equalise, however, only managing one goal, which was scored by Davies. Result: S. China Athletic, 2; Staff and Departments, 1.

Referee, Mr. Banks.

KOWLOON v. NAVY RESERVES.

Kowloon managed to beat the Navy by two goals to one, on the Navy Ground, principally owing to the many chances which the sailors allowed to slip past them. The Purves Bros. managed one each for Kowloon, while Knight, in endeavouring to clear a nice pass from the Navy left wing, obliged the sailors by putting the ball into his own goal, well out of reach of the custodian. Referee, Mr. Jones.

S.E.C. v. R.E.A. v. LUSITANO.

The Lusitano had a weak team out for this match, and commenced with ten men. The scoring was opened for the sailors by an opposing back in an effort to clear. In the second half, Bird added a second goal for his Company from a pass which had followed a fine effort by the soldiers' left wing. The Lusitano team failed to reply. Referee, Mr. Wells.

COMPANY MEETING.

UNION WATERBOAT CO. LTD.

The twelfth ordinary annual meeting of the Union Waterboat Company, Limited, was held in the office of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., Ltd., on Saturday forenoon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Chairman of the Company, presided, and the attendance included Messrs. J. Jones, A. O. Lang, C. Mori, R. Shewan, and A. H. Skelton (members of the Consulting Committee), and Messrs. J. C. Nixon, A. Ritchie, W. E. Clarke, T. C. Nixon, T. G. Weall (shareholders), and Mr. Morton Smith (secretary).

THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The net profits for the year ended 31st December, 1916, after allowing for Consulting Committee and auditor's fees, and including \$9,239.73 brought forward from last account, amount to \$59,375.00. The general managers recommend the payment of a dividend of 12½ per cent, which will absorb \$34,653.75, writing off \$15,000 from the value of the Waterboats, \$500 from the value of pipes, and staging, \$1,000 off investments, and carrying forward a balance of \$9,221.31 to the new account.

Since the last meeting Messrs. J. W. C. Bonnar and T. Kusumoto have resigned, and Messrs. A. O. Lang and B. Mori have joined the Consulting Committee.

The Chairman said:—The profit on trading for the year under review amounts to \$37,387.33 as against \$38,973.33 last year—a slight falling off, but the amount available for distribution, owing to increased earnings on your investments, and the profit on the sale of two of the old boats, is \$59,375.00, an increase of some \$3,000 over 1915. This result under the abnormal conditions existing, I trust, will satisfy you, and that you will approve of the distribution recommended.

Your property, as usual, has been well kept up out of current revenue, and all your old boats, which have become unserviceable for the carriage of water, have been satisfactorily disposed of for other purposes. The fleet now consists of one new boat, 5 boats built in 1903 to 1907, and one older boat, which I anticipate being of service for some years yet. Your general managers do not consider that, in the near future, the demand for water is likely to necessitate the building of more than two boats, and this being so, the Consulting Committee recommended the reduction of the capital to \$194,001, by the return to shareholders of \$3 per share, and notice of the extraordinary meeting to pass the necessary resolution will be given in due course. The market value of your investments, as at 31st December, appears in the balance sheet, and the writing off of \$1,000, as recommended, more than covers the depreciation.

No questions were asked, and the Chairman formally moved the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. G. C. Moxon, in seconding the motion, said he would like to congratulate the managers on the prudence and skill which had put the Company in such a satisfactory position. He perceived, like the other shareholders, with much gratification that it was recommended to return to the shareholders \$3 per share. In these days of unsatisfactory returns to shareholders generally this was a step which would be very welcome.

The motion was put to the meeting and unanimously adopted.

Mr. C. Bernard Brown, A.C.A., was unanimously re-appointed auditor, and the meeting closed.

COMPANY REPORT.

KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.

The twenty-eighth report of the Board of directors to the ordinary meeting of shareholders to be held on Saturday next, states:—

The balance of profit and loss account for the year ending 31st December, 1916, including \$1,799.87 balance brought forward from last account, after writing off all charges and expenses, amounts to \$33,541.44. The directors recommend that a dividend of \$2 per share be paid, which, after providing for directors' and auditors' fees, will leave a balance of \$991.44 to be carried forward to the credit of a new profit and loss account.

Messrs. T. F. Hough and T. E. Pearce retire by rotation from the Board of directors and offer themselves for re-election.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

WAR QUESTIONS BY MR. BOWLEY.

At the meeting of the Hongkong Sanitary Board to-morrow, Mr. F. B. L. Bowley will ask the following question:—

(a)—What members of the Sanitary Staff have been granted leave since the War began, and on what terms? (b)—What members of the Sanitary Staff have undertaken active military service since the War began? Have any such members been killed, wounded, decorated or taken prisoner? What members are now on such service?

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

TENNIS RACKETS

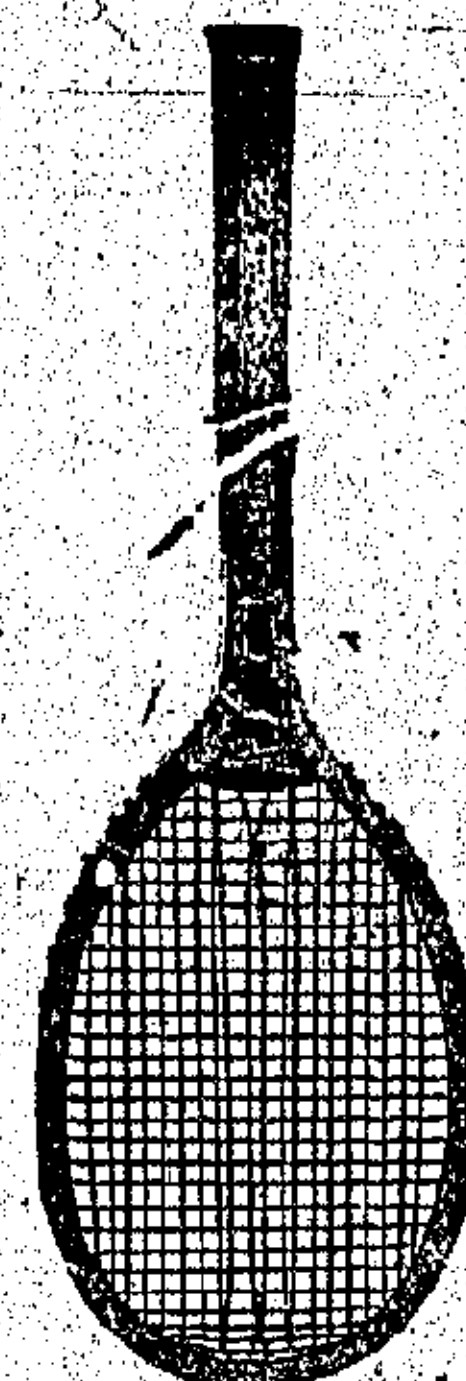
INCLUDING

"GOLD-MEDAL," "STADIUM," THE "IZ," "LAMBERT-CHAMBERS," THE "DOHERTY," ETC.

TENNIS POSTS AND NETS.

TENNIS BALLS

FOR HARD AND GRASS COURTS.



COURT MARKERS.

THE OLYMPIC MARKER OUR COURT MARKERS

HAVE NO

RUBBER BANDS

TO PERISH.

THEY PRODUCE

WELL DEFINED LINES.

EASILY MANIPULATED.

PRICES FROM \$13.50 EACH.

18

ISHERWOOD CIGARETTES.

HAND-MADE IN CAIRO.

No. 3, Large Size

"First Quality,"

\$4.50 per tin

of 100 or \$2.30

per tin of 50

Duty Paid.

The most

popular

Egyptian.

Finest and

Cheapest

Egyptian

Cigarettes.

Stands foremost

in the opinion

of all

Connoisseurs.



Obtainable at:

HONGKONG CIGAR STORE

GRAND-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TOBACCO STORE

KELLY & WATSON, LTD.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

A. B. WATSON & Co.

[104-1]

Wm. Powell Ltd

TELEPHONE 346

LADIES' SMART SHOES

AND EVERYDAY FOOTWEAR AT POPULAR PRICES.

FROM \$12.50 PER PAIR. NOW ON SHOW.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET—(FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED).

NO. 6, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK.
6 Rooms and Large Kitchen.
DUNNYS & BOWLEY.
[216]

WANTED.

YOUNG GIBL to look after Small Baby during the day.
Apply—
58, NATHAN ROAD,
Kowloon, any morning.
[254]

WANTED—the End of February.

A EUROPEAN NURSE or GOVERNESS for two Children, six and five years. Good salary offered.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[239]

WANTED.

ENGINEER, Br. stationer, for Harbour or shop. Apply in own writing with copy refs., stating age and salary. Write to—
W. S. BAILLY & Co., Ltd.,
Kowloon.
[108]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned hereto intimate that they have now OPENED a BRANCH OFFICE in Hotel Mansions, Hongkong, ANDERSEN, MEYER & Co., Ltd.
[258]

NOTICE.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET, HONGKONG AGENCY.
THE OFFICE of this Agency has This Day been REMOVED to St. George's Building, Second Floor, Room No. 5, (Entrance from Chater Road).
Hongkong, 1st February, 1917. [247]

SECOND 54 PER CENT. RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERMED LOAN OF 1916.

ALTHOUGH THE SUBSCRIPTION LISTS were CLOSED on the 28th December, the Russo-Asiatic Bank, Hongkong, is prepared to accept orders for the above Loan up to the 13th February, on the Subscription Terms, i.e., as previously advertised.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1917. [201]



SANITARY BOARD OFFICE.
HONGKONG.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every Domestic Building or part of such Building within the WESTERN Division of the City of Victoria, occupied by Members of more than one family, except those within the European Reservation or those parts of a Domestic Building used as a Shop, Office or Godown, must be CLEANSED and LIMEWASHED THROUGHOUT by the owners during the months of February and March.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in this Notice means that the Houses should be Limewashed in respect of all the Walls of each Room, all Cupboards, Partitions, Stair Casings and Stair Linings, all Ceilings and the Underneath of Roofs in Main Buildings, Offices and Servants' Quarters and inclusive of Verandahs.

The limewash must have its containing Walls Limewashed up to the level of the First Floor. Carved, Painted or Polished Woodwork of Doors, Windows, and other fittings, must be Limewashed, but must be Cleaned.

The Board is prepared to limewash FREE OF CHARGE a limited number of Buildings in those Divisions. OWNERS who desire to avail themselves of this offer should apply in writing to the Secretary on or before the 7th of February.

Choice among applicants will be in the absolute discretion of the President.

THE WESTERN Division of the City lies to the West of Tank Lane and Cleverly Street.

ADAM GIBSON,
Secretary.
Dated this 1st day of February, 1917. [250]

THE CLUB HOTEL, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above-named Company will be held at Dr. de Becker's Chambers, 75, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama City, Japan, on MONDAY, the 12th February, 1917, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering and if deemed expedient passing the following EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION.

"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same and accordingly that the Company be wound up voluntarily."

Should the Resolution as set forth above be passed, a further Resolution will be proposed at the same Meeting for the appointment of Mr. MAURICE RUSSELL, Representative of the Company in Japan, of No. 82, Yamashita-cho, Yokohama City, to be Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up, with full general discretionary powers in addition to those legally vested in voluntary liquidators.

Dated this 20th day of January, 1917.
By Order of the Board.
F. W. HILL,
Secretary.
[248]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Victoria Buildings, on SATURDAY, 10th February, 1917, at 11 o'clock A.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors, together with Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 1st, to SATURDAY, 10th February, 1917, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
General Agents for the
KOWLOON LAND AND BUILDING CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1917. [232]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th February, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1916.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th February to the 12th February (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1917. [237]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 13th February, 1917, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 31st January to the 13th February, 1917, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th January, 1917. [202]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATES, Nos. 243, 244, 245 and 246, for Five Shares each, 825 paid up, Nos. 2601/2620, standing in the Register in the name of ANHIMHOY HAHNHOY, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificates be produced to the Society on or before the Twelfth day of April, 1917, new Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Society as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1917. [176]

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATE, No. 858, for Five Shares, Nos. 5575/5580, standing in the Register in the name of ANHIMHOY HAHNHOY, having been declared LOST, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced to the Company on or before the Twelfth day of April, 1917, a new Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1917. [177]

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ONE CERTIFICATE for 25 Shares Nos. 7406/7424 and ONE CERTIFICATE for 5 Shares Nos. 51405/51407 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. TAN LAM KOOK, late of 15, Queen's Road, Hongkong, have been LOST, and if at the expiration of One Month from the date hereof the above documents be not forthcoming, other Certificates for the said Shares will be issued by the Company and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
Hongkong, 11th January, 1917. [175]

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons (certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916.

Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

"HOLYWOOD," Semi-detached, Six Rooms, Chatham Road, Kowloon. Closed Verandah facing Lyman Road. RITCHIE, DONWELL & Co., Ltd.
[211]

TO LET.

"WELLBURN," No. 73, THE PEAK. Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
[245]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

NO. 3, GOUGH HILL (No. 102, THE PEAK), for 3 or 4 months, from 1st June, 1917.
Apply—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
[246]

TO LET.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE, "FAIRVIEW," 3, Robinson Road. Immediate possession. Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
[243]

TO LET.

2 NEW HOUSES now Building in Conduit Road. Ready for occupation on 1st February, 1917. For rent and other particulars apply to—
H. M. H. NEMAZEE,
1 Des Voeux Road.
[108]

TO LET.

NO. 42, ELGIN STREET.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
[102]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

FURNISHED, 2, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Princes' Buildings.
[97]

TO LET.

FLATS in "EWO MESS," No. 8, THE PEAK.
Apply, Property Office,
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
[90]

TO LET.

OFFICES on 1st Floor, No. 3, Queen's Road Central, at present in the occupation of The China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.
Apply to—
CHINA FIRE INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
[72]

TO LET.

GOODOWN in Duddell Street. Light and airy Office overlooking Statue Square. Moderate rent.
For rent and other particulars apply to—
H.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[99]

TO LET.

OFFICES, 2nd Floor, St. George's Buildings.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
[80]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

TO LET OR FOR SALE.

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 48 with wharf area 58,000 sq. ft., suitable for Coal Storage or erection of Godowns.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.
[106]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road Central. OFFICES in King's and York Buildings. HOUSES in Cliff Gardens, Conduit Road. HOUSES in Broadwood and Moreton Terraces.

HOUSES on Shamone, Canton.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.
[23]

TO LET.

NO. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, No. 63, THE PEAK, FURNISHED.
"ELLANDONAN," No. 54, THE PEAK (Furnished).
No. 3, GOUGH HILL (No. 102, THE PEAK), Furnished, for 3 or 4 months from 1st June, 1917.

"WOODLANDS VILLA," No. 25, Seymour Road.
No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.

8-ROOMED HOUSE at Mount Kallett. Furnished for 5 or 6 months.

No. 12, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE SHOP.
No. 3, CAMERON VILLAS, 85, PEAK. KELLETTS GUEST, 64, PEAK.

No. 25, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with entrance on Conduit Road.
TWO GODOWNS in Duddell Street.

No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished).
No. 56, THE PEAK (5 CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings.
[20]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

E

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF THE FAR EAST FOR 25 YEARS.



POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS

EXCELLENT QUALITY

NOT BY EXPENSIVE

WORLD-WIDE ADVERTISING.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE 616.

DEATH.
WICKING—On the 1st February, at her residence, Milton Road, Bournemouth, Mrs. HANNAH WICKING, widow of the late Mr. HARRY WICKING.
[257]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, G. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG 5th FEBRUARY, 1917.

GERMANY DICTATES TO THE WORLD.

WHILE nobody doubted when Germany made her recent peace overtures that she would welcome an end to the war which would leave her prestige and her power unshaken, it was obvious, in view of the repeated declarations of the Allies, that she could never have supposed that her proposal would be taken seriously. It was pointed out at the time that she must have some ulterior object to serve, such, for example, as that of silencing criticism amongst her own people, winning sympathy in neutral countries, or creating divisions in the ranks of her enemies. There is no doubt that some, if not all, of these considerations weighed with her, but the announcement to the world of the policy of unrestricted submarine warfare which she intends to pursue shows that there was one other reason for the pose which she adopted, and that was to gain an excuse for a further exhibition of "frightfulness." The wording of her Note of warning to America makes this point perfectly clear. "After an attempt to reach an understanding which was answered by an enemy announcement that intensified the war, the Government," says the Note, "must continue the battle, forced upon it anew for its existence with all its weapons, and must therefore abandon all limitations which it has up to the present imposed upon itself." Trusting that the American people and Government will not close its eyes to the reason for this resolution and for its necessity.

Never from the very first day that Germany embarked on her campaign of world conquest has she allowed herself to be hampered by any laws, human or divine, in the attempt to trample upon her self-created foes, and though, with a great flourish of trumpets, she now proclaims her intention of acting with similar ruthlessness towards neutrals the announcement seems to be rather belated when we recall the nationalities of the victims of submarine outrages for some time past. After today, the world is given to understand, all ships daring to engage in commerce with the Allies will be torpedoed irrespective of flag or cargo. Traffic is prohibited in waters around Great Britain, France and Italy and in certain areas in the Mediterranean, but, under specified guarantees, an American passenger service is to be permitted with Falmouth once weekly, and a similar gracious concession may be made in regard to the service between Funching and Southwold. The German Chancellor, in communicating this decision to the Reichstag, said he was confident that "the military situation as a whole permits us to accept all the consequences of unrestricted submarine warfare." By this, we should imagine, he meant the position was so hopeless that it could not be made any worse. He added that the number of Germany's submarines had been "very considerably increased" as compared with last Spring. The hyphenated Americans boast that Germany has now between 300 and 500 submarines at her disposal, which will be divided into sections for blockading purposes, and that not a single ship will be able to escape. As her losses during the past two years and a half have accounted for the whole of her original fleet of these underwater craft, these figures imply that she has built an average of three a week since August, 1914. If these figures be correct—and we doubt them, if only because of the difficulty of training the necessary crews—it is a splendid tribute to the British Admiralty that greater success has not been achieved, for the vessels have been put into commission, we may be sure, as rapidly as they have been constructed. It is not, therefore, a new danger with which we are suddenly confronted, but the continuation of an old one, and when our merchant ships are adequately armed for defensive purposes, as they will be shortly, we need not fear the result, for British statistical records show that out of a total of seventy-eight armed liners attacked by submarines, twenty-two escaped, while out of one hundred unarmed ships only seven escaped. Mr. LABOUR, who is described as a distinguished naval authority and submarine designer, predicts that in the next few months many German submarines will "disappear," and after that the situation will be normal. Apparently, Germany's latest move was clearly foreseen by the Allies, and energetic measures have been taken that will ensure the "relative security of Great Britain and France." The chief difficulty arises in regard to mines, which, by means of submarines designed for two purposes, can be scattered indiscriminately over the ocean highways. Such a proceeding is, of course, a violation of the Hague Convention, but "the limitations" which the German Government "has hitherto imposed upon itself" have never been determined by such considerations as that. The policy which Germany has now openly avowed reveals the Goth in all his nakedness even to the most indulgent neutrals, as Mr. LLOYD GEORGE remarked in his address to his constituents on Saturday, and it will be interesting to see what course the neutral Powers, whose interests are so vitally menaced, will adopt. The "insolence at most amounting to insanity," of which Germany has been guilty, has created the greatest indignation in America, where, despite the expectation that developments would be awaited before any serious action was taken, diplomatic relations with Berlin have already been severed. The moral, even more than the material, effect of this will be very considerable, for the whole world must realize the great forbearance which President Wilson has shown in his efforts to preserve strict neutrality and keep out of the fray. Germany, no doubt, thought that her threats would induce those to whom they were addressed to bring pressure to bear on Great Britain to withdraw her blockade, instead of this they seem likely to rob her of such sympathy as she enjoyed and to strengthen the forces arrayed against her. Thus she is in danger of being "hoist with her own petard."

Lady May has kindly consented to distribute the prizes at the Kowloon British School on Wednesday afternoon.

A Benefit Matinee takes place this afternoon at the Hongkong Theatre, to provide funds for the establishment of a Portuguese School in this Colony.

DEATH OF SIR CHENTUNG LIANG CHENG.

The death took place at his residence, 38, Robinson Road, on Saturday, after a long illness, of Sir Chentung Liang Cheng, K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

The deceased was very well known in the Far East. After a most successful scholastic career in England, America and Germany, he returned to China, and became an official under the Manchurian Dynasty, being attached to the Foreign Office. Subsequently he was sent to America as Chinese Minister to Washington. After occupying this position for several years he again returned to Peking and became Director of the Canton-Pukow Railways. However, he was not destined to remain long in office, and when the post of Chinese Minister to Berlin became vacant the choice fell upon the late Sir Chentung Liang Cheng. The deceased remained in Berlin until the Chinese Revolution of 1911, when he once more returned to China, and came to reside in Hongkong. Among other appointments held by this brilliant Chinese statesman were: Representative of China at Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee (on which occasion he received the K.C.M.G. decoration); representative of China at the Coronation of King Edward, when he was honoured by the conferring of the K.C.V.O. decoration; Minister to Peru, and director of the Kaiping Mines. After the Boxer rising, also, he went as adviser, with Prince Chun (the Prince Regent of the Manchurian Dynasty), when a mission was appointed by Emperor Kwang Su to convey an apology to the Kaiser for the death of the German Ambassador, who was killed during the riots. When he left Washington the deceased statesman had the honorary degree of LL.D. conferred upon him by Yale University, and Amherst honoured him in a similar manner. When in San Francisco en route for China he was fêted on several occasions by the leading Chinese of that place.

While in Hongkong the deceased, whose wife pre-deceased him twenty years ago, was, until recent years, in partnership with Mr. Un Kam Wah. The deceased leaves four sons, all of whom are being educated at St. Stephen's College. The late Sir Chentung Liang Cheng was in his fifty-sixth year at the time of his death.

TO-NIGHT'S CHARITY CONCERT AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

THE PROGRAMME.

The following is the programme of the Recital to be given at Government House this evening, by kind permission of H.E. the Governor, in aid of the H.K. W.W. Association. The programmes will be sold for the Scottish Women's Hospitals Fund. For the convenience of those who have not been able to book tickets, arrangements have been made for a limited number to be available at Government House before the Recital:—

- 1.—Ballade in F minor. Chopin.
- 2.—(a) Break of day. Wilfrid Sanderson.
- 2.—(b) Now sleeps the crimson petal. Roger Quilter.
- 3.—(a) Sphinx. Cyril Scott.
- 3.—(b) Hunting Song. E. Isacids.
- 3.—(c) Reflets dans l'eau. C. Debussy.
- 4.—Concert Study. Oscar Beringer.
- 4.—Reverie. Vicentini.
- 5.—Mrs. Baleen. L. Schytte.
- 5.—(a) Rhapsody. L. Schytte.
- 5.—(b) A Dreamer's Tale (No. 3). Norman Peterkin.
- 6.—Humoresque. Dvorak.
- 6.—(a) La Campanella. Liszt.
- 6.—(b) Lullaby. Deanna Fuller.
- 6.—(c) The dawn of joy. Deanna Fuller.
- 7.—(a) Ballade. York Bowen.
- 7.—(b) Serenade. Frank Bridge.
- 7.—(c) Intermezzo in octaves. Lischitzky.

ROYAL TACT.

In the December issue of T.P.'s Journal T. P. tells a story of the late Sir Hiram Maxim. "When he came to get his knighthood, he found an oyster on which he was to have knelt; but he thought the cushion a mistake of the valet, kicked it away and, instead of kissing the hand of King Edward, gave it a hearty shake. The King's tact and good nature were equal to the occasion, and he met the profuse apology of the erring, unceremonious Yankee with the observation, 'I hope you'll never be sorry for shaking hands with me.'"

THE WAR.

AMERICA BREAKS WITH GERMANY:

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS SEVERED.

HISTORIC SITTING OF CONGRESS:

IMPRESSIVE PROCEEDINGS.

ATTITUDE OF OTHER NEUTRAL NATIONS.

General.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

AMERICAN AMBASSADOR RECALLED FROM BERLIN.

WASHINGTON, February 3rd. Count Bernstorff has been handed his passports.

Mr. Gerard, American Ambassador at Berlin, has been recalled.

President Wilson's decision was reached after conference with members of the Cabinet and the Senate, which convinced the President that the country was solid in favour of a rupture of relations.

Relations completely interrupted.

WASHINGTON, February 3rd. Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador at Berlin, has been instructed to close the Embassy and all the Consulates, thus completely interrupting relations.

Spain takes charge of American interests.

AN AMERICAN DEMAND.

WASHINGTON, February 3rd. America has demanded from Germany the immediate release of the Americans captured by the Atlantic raider.

PROMPT MILITARY AND FINANCIAL STEPS.

WASHINGTON, February 3rd. President Wilson's step came as a thunderclap in Washington.

A Bill was promptly introduced in the House of Representatives authorising the issue of \$500,000,000 in Treasury notes.

Complete military precautions have been taken to stamp out possible pro-German rioting.

All the prominent Members of Parliament have announced that they support President Wilson.

NEW YORK BEFLAGGED.

New York, February 3rd. The banks and offices are bedragged.

Crowds rushed to buy the newspapers, and fought for approach to the bulletin boards.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN MONTREAL.

MONTREAL, February 3rd. The most intense excitement prevails here.

The streets are packed with crowds, cheering President Wilson.

HISTORIC SITTING OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 4th. President Wilson, at a historic sitting of Congress this afternoon, explained the reasons for his decision.

His utterances were loudly cheered, especially when he declared that he would ask Congress to provide means to safeguard American life and property.

IMPRESSIVE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, February 4th. There was an unusual attendance of diplomats in the Congress, including practically all the South Americans, to hear President Wilson.

The gravity of the occasion was emphasised by the presence of the Justices of the Supreme Court, Members of the Cabinet, and high officials.

On President Wilson entering the House, there was cheering and hand-clapping, unaccompanied by a tense silence when the President, with face set, without the suggestion of a smile, bowed and began to read his address slowly and clearly.

A burst of applause greeted his announcement of the severance of relations with Germany, and was renewed when the

President declared it impossible to believe that Germany would disregard her obligations and destroy American ships and lives.

The members of Congress rose and cheered at the conclusion of the address, and remained standing while the President left the Chamber.

THE ATTITUDE OF OTHER NEUTRALS.

WASHINGTON, February 4th. President Wilson, in the course of his speech in the Congress, took it for granted that all the other neutral countries will follow the example of the United States in severing diplomatic relations with Germany.

AMERICAN VICTIM.

LONDON, February 3rd. The American steamer *Houatonic* has been sunk.

EARLIER CABLES.

THE SUBMARINE MENACE.

AMERICA SEVERES DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

LONDON, February 3rd. 6.10 p.m. America has severed diplomatic relations with Germany.

THREE POSSIBILITIES.

WASHINGTON, February 3rd. 1.25 p.m. Official circles are convinced that the break with Germany is only a matter of time.

Fifteen Senators discussed with the President three possibilities: (1) An immediate break; (2) Delay until an overt act has been committed; (3) Send Germany a final warning. The majority were of opinion that any other course than the first would be regarded by the world as an act of cowardice. The indications, however, are that the second course will be adopted.

AMERICA "AFLAME WITH ANGER."

New York, February 3rd. 2.10 p.m. The whole country is aflame with anger at the German Note, surpassing that prevailing at the time of the sinking of the *Lusitania*.

The newspapers, with hardly an exception, demand that Germany's insult be thrown back in her face. Even the mildest pacifist organs only deprecate rashness and urge waiting until the first concrete case of atrocity occurs.

The temporary closing of New York harbour was followed by a tour of an attempt, by the Germans to scuttle the interned liners in order to prevent their seizure.

It is understood that Germany has from 300 to 500 submarines; they will be divided into sections for blockading purposes.

The Germans at Washington boast that not a single ship will escape.

FRENCH ATTITUDE—"CALM AND WITHOUT FEAR."

Paris, February 3rd. In the Senate the Minister of Marine declared that the Germans were unable to worsen the past "frightfulness."

"We shall remain calm and without fear," he said. During the last eleven months 51,000,000 tons of shipping came to France. Less than a half per cent. was submerged.

ENERGETIC MEASURES BY THE ALLIES.

Paris, February 3rd. A naval expert states that at the recent Naval Conference in London the new submarine war was foreseen and energetic measures adopted, assuring the relative security of France and Great Britain.

GERMAN OFFER TO HOLLAND.

AMSTERDAM, February 3rd. The *Hantheblad* states that Germany offered to Holland, for the Flushing route, the same concessions as she offered to the United States for passenger steamers not carrying contraband.

Negotiations between Germany and Holland in regard to the regular Dutch services to the Dutch Colonies are possible.

NAVAL EXPERT'S PREDICTION.

Paris, February 3rd. M. Laubeuf, the distinguished naval authority and submarine designer, declares that Germany cannot carry out her blockade. He predicts that in the next few weeks many German submarines will "disappear" and after that the situation will be the same as it was before February.

"BUSINESS AS USUAL" WITH FRENCH SHIPPERS.

Paris, February 3rd. Several French shippers announce that their sailings will continue without interruption.

LATEST CABLES.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S APPEAL.

TRENCHARD SPEECH AT CARNARVON.

LONDON, February 3rd. Mr. Lloyd George, addressing 5,000 of his constituents at Carnarvon, pleaded for a fair trial for the new Government which had already, *inter alia*, saved hundreds of thousands of tons of shipping and arranged for the construction of hundreds and thousands of new tonnage.

He especially eulogised the Munitions Department, saying: "When the time comes the supply of shot and shell and guns of all calibres will be ample; there will even be a surplus for our Allies."

(Cheers.)

THE BALKANS "MUDDLE."

The present muddle in the Balkans was due to improvidence, hesitation and lack of imagination, and the Allies were jointly to blame. The Balkans, however, was the only theatre causing anxiety.

(Cheers.)

THE GERMAN GOTH.

Germany's latest sea policy showed the Goth revealed in all his nakedness, even to the most indulgent neutral. The German offer to allow America to send one steamer weekly to England was insolence almost amounting to insanity. But we would overcome the submarine menace by grit, energy and courage.

(Cheers.)

PRUSSIA'S BAAL A FALSE GOD.

There could not be peace without victory. (Cheers.) We must demonstrate that Prussia's Baal was a false god—that it could not protect itself, let alone the German people. Peace would come in 1917 if Germany was made to know that by holding out till 1918 she would be worse off, not better.

ALLIES' RESOURCES MUST BE ORGANISED.

The Allies must organise all their resources. The Empire can and will do more than it is doing at present. We must utilise far more than previously the Empire's great resources. With the object of seeing what can be done in that direction first, the Imperial Cabinet would commence its sittings in a few weeks. (Cheers.)

DOMINIONS AND DISPOSAL OF GERMAN TERRITORY.

It was unthinkable that the great German territories can be disposed of after the war without consulting the Dominions, since they had shed their blood in acquiring them. It was unthinkable that this question should be settled without the Dominions sharing the responsibility of considering the issue, as part of the settlement of the great world problem following the world war. (Cheers.)

CONSPIRACY TO MURDER.

THE PREMIER AND MR. HENDERSON, M.P.

LONDON, February 3rd. An extraordinary story was told by the Attorney-General, who is prosecuting, at the resumption of the hearing at Derby of the charge brought against three women and one man of conspiring to murder Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Arthur Henderson.

The Attorney-General said the intention was to murder the Prime Minister and Mr. Henderson by means of poison contained in phials. These were sent from Southampton to Derby and handed by Mrs. Wheelton (mother of the other female prisoners) to a Government agent who had obtained her confidence. It was proposed to shoot poisoned darts at Mr. Lloyd George at Walton Heath.

Continuing, the Attorney-General said the prisoners were desperate, dangerous people, shelterers of fugitives from the Army, and doing their best to injure Britain in the war. Mrs. Wheelton's son, William, was a conscientious objector at present under arrest. The male prisoner, Mason, was an expert in poison.

The Attorney-General then described how two Government agents obtained the confidence of Mrs. Wheelton, by one representing himself as a fugitive from the Army and a member of the Independent World Workers' Organization. He related conversations regarding phials of poison, including the subtlest vegetable poison, curare, which he alleged Mrs. Wheelton obtained from Mason.

THE GERMAN "BLOCKADE."

A CHANNEL ALLOWED FOR NEUTRALS.

LONDON, February 4th. A German official statement announces an alteration of the "blockade of England," allowing neutrals a channel of 20 kilometers west of the Danish coast, between the British and German danger zones.

EARLIER CABLES.

BIG RUSSIAN FIRE.

DESTRUCTIVE OUTBREAK AT ARCHANGEL.

LONDON, February 3rd. A Russian *communiqué* announces that an explosion was followed by a fire on a wharf at Archangel on January 26th. Various buildings and depots were damaged and 344 persons were injured, including three officers and 99 soldiers. It is feared that 30 were killed.

Everything is now restored and working as usual.

KAISER AS PEACE-MAKER.

SUGGESTED AWARD OF NOBEL PEACE PRIZE.

AMSTERDAM, February 4th. The Stambul University proposes that the Kaiser should be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

BRITISH WAR LOAN.

MORE BIG SUBSCRIPTIONS.

LONDON, February 3rd. Sir John Ellerman and the Ellerman Lines have taken £2,150,000, and the Liverpool Cotton Association £200,000, in the War Loan.

THE LATE LORD CROMER.

"GREATEST FIGURE IN RECENT EGYPTIAN HISTORY."

CAIRO, February 4th. The death of Lord Cromer has created a profound impression here. The newspapers eulogise him as "the greatest figure in recent Egyptian history."

Flags were flown at half-mast everywhere.

AMERICAN IMMIGRATION.

BILL RE-PASSED BY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, February 3rd. The House of Representatives has again passed the Immigration Bill (which the President recently vetoed, objecting to the literacy test).

The literacy test consists of the ability of immigrants to read and write their own language.

PRUDENT PRECAUTIONS.

LONDON, February 4th. Extraordinary precautions will be taken at Mr. Lloyd George's meetings at Carnarvon. No women, with very few exceptions, will be admitted; only local electors will receive tickets on the strictest guarantees.

Franco-Belgian Front.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH ACTIVITIES.

ENEMY SUSTAINS CONSIDERABLE LOSSES.

LONDON, February 3rd. Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a *communiqué*, says: "We drove off raiding parties on the east of Bouchavesnes in the neighbourhood of Arras. Our artillery caused the retiring enemy to suffer considerable losses."

We improved our positions on the Beaumont-Hamel ridge, and entered the enemy's lines on the south of Arras, capturing a few prisoners.

In the course of air-fights two German aeroplanes were destroyed and two driven down damaged. Three of ours are missing.

FRENCH FRONT.

GERMAN AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

PARIS, February 4th. An official *communiqué* says: "There has been intermittent cannonade at various points."

Two German aeroplanes were shot in our lines.

Naval Activities.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SINKINGS.

LONDON, January 4th. The steamers *Trevelan*, *Dundee*, (British) and *Euphrates* (Belgian), and six British small craft have been sunk.

The Balkans.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

EFFECTIVE USE OF ARMoured MORTAR-CARS.

LONDON, February 4th. A Russian official wireless message says: "After violent gun fire the Germans attacked eastward of the Kalenev high road and succeeded in pushing back our troops on our right flank."

Our counter-attack restored our positions with the assistance of armoured motor-cars, which approached up to the first line.

SOFIA HUMOUR.

A FALKENHAYN ATTACK ON SALONIKA.

ATHENS, February 4th. It is reported in Sofia that General Falkenhayn is presiding over a war council discussing the expediency of attacking Salonika.

The Near East.

EARLIER CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MESOPOTAMIAN CAMPAIGN.

CONTINUED BRITISH ADVANCE.

LONDON, February 3rd. An official report from Mesopotamia states: "We advanced 300 yards on the night of the 29th and 30th January on the right bank of the Tigris, east of the junction of the Tigris and the Hai; also from 200 to 300 yards west of the Tigris-Hai junction, and 800 yards in front. Our casualties were slight."

Our cavalry raid on Wednesday secured large stocks and grain, and captured on Thursday the penultimate line of enemy trenches east of the Tigris-Hai junction on the right bank of the Hai.

We repulsed a counter-attack and took 150 prisoners.

We attacked and captured trenches west of the Tigris-Hai junction and killed a large number of the enemy.

We were subsequently compelled to relinquish a portion of the ground gained.

Our cavalry throughout the latter operations successfully operated westward of Kut-el-Amara.

[Telegrams received on Saturday and on Sunday morning and published in an "Extra" on Sunday, will be found on page 6.]

WAR AND POPULATION.

A PROBLEM OF THE NEAR FUTURE.

In other than economic directions there will be a very interesting competition between the nations at the end of the war. Trade is important, but even more important than trade is men. The primary problem for both parties to the present conflict will be which can most speedily repair the ravages of the war on their human stock.

The urgency of the question becomes more apparent as we realise that the only sure way of conquering Germany is by the primitive argument of slaughter. There is going to be no short cut to victory. We are not likely to see any spectacular breaking through which will suddenly open the way to the Rhine and across. Changes in the line there will be but we can only rely on winning the day by placing more men in the field than Germany and wearing her down by killing at least unit for unit.

That process will leave Europe depleted of men by millions on both sides. The result will be an enormous increase in the customary surplusage of women. Tens of thousands will have lost husbands, hundreds of thousands will have lost potential husbands. The conventional standards are maintained, that means that not only will the birthrate be diminished owing to the greater economic difficulties of the near future, but that it will be diminished also through the smaller proportion of marriages. Both the family and the community will be less prolific. In that dilemma, common to all the great European nations, what measures will be taken to remedy the depletion?

WILL GERMANY LOOT DEATH?

We must remember that of the principal combatants France has of late years been the least prolific. Great Britain (apart from the Colonies) came next, and then Germany and Russia in order. Germany will probably lose twice as many men as any of the opposing nations, so that with her the problem will be the most pressing, especially as her total population is less than that of either Russia or the British Empire. She also stands to lose a great number of her inhabitants in the inevitable rush of immigration to America after the war. So for her the question is one of life or death; and she has the advantage of a patient and well-drilled population, who are accustomed to obey the word of command in the home as well as in the field. It may be counted a point in her favour in the race that she has a lower ethical standard—as shown in her statistics of crime and morality—than any of the Allies, and that, in any case, her ethical standards have always been subject to the national convenience. It is, therefore, no surprise to find that voices have already been raised among her professors in favour of bigamy as a means of meeting the national emergency.

BONUSES FOR BABIES.

But there is a powerful deterrent to the adoption of bigamy—or polygamy of any kind—as a national policy in Europe in the twentieth century. Many authorities have always held that the motives which led to the establishment of monogamy were not so much social and moral as economic—that, in fact, the one-wife system survived because it was cheaper. Germany will not have so many rich men left at the close of the war that they can afford to keep a harem in the national interest. We should, therefore, expect a policy of national bigamy to be accompanied by such a sliding-scale of bonuses and remissions of taxes as to make it, as we say, "worth while" from the standpoint of the individual. If Germany retains in peace the unscrupulousness of her war methods, we may even find a nation in her desperate straits offering rewards for babies, without inquiry as to parentage or antecedents. The female population of Germany will not, of course, be appreciably diminished by the hardships of war, so that, if the usual moral standards of civilised nations are thrown overboard with the same ease with which she has abandoned all the decencies of civilised warfare, there is no physical reason why the birthrate should not continue at nearly its normal height.

What solution we ourselves shall find to a tremendous difficulty it would be premature to guess. But the fact remains that one cannot look forward with equanimity to so huge and unprecedented a disproportion between the number of the two sexes of marriageable age. Two things may be foreseen with some certainty—that there will be a greatly increased and probably State-aided emigration of women to the Dominions, and, second, that the unmarried man will be looked upon socially and politically with increasing disfavour. Within the next decade husbands will be as urgently required—and almost "impressed"—as recruits are to-day. —*Evening Standard*.

FLYING BUT DEAD.

AIR WONDER IN FIGHT WITH BOLCKE.

Captain Bolcke, the German airman who was killed at the end of October, described an amazing occurrence in the air in a letter which is published in the book of his Field Reports just issued in Germany.

He describes an encounter between English and German air squadrons near B—on Sept. 27th. "My antagonist," he says, "tried to get away, but I stuck to him (apparently firing all the time at pointblank range). But I couldn't help admiring his endurance."

"I must have settled him long ago, but round and round he kept on flying as well as ever. It was too much to stomach," I said to myself. "The fellow's dead long ago, but the plane keeps on the level because he's got rubber bands keeping the steering gear right. So I flew close in and there I saw the Englishman slightly tumbled over to the side sitting at his wheel alone dead."

The number of the machine, says Bolcke, was 7,495.

OUTLER PALMER & CO'S.

NAPLIER
JOHNSTONE'S

Known as the

"OLD
SQUARE"

WHISKY.

ESTABLISHED

1745.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
AND SOUTH CHINA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

and from ALL WEST MERCHANTS.

HAVE YOU A
BAD LEG

with wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, but when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison, which defies all the remedies you have tried. Perhaps your knee is swollen, the joints being affected, the same with the ankle, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease, if allowed to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals, and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not try the Grasshopper Treatment, which is a sure and certain restorer in cases of Bad Legs, Ulcerated Joints, Housemaid's Knee, Poisoned Hands, Abscesses, Glanular Swellings, Carbuncles, Erysipelas, Snake Bites and Dog Bites and all Skin Diseases. Send at once to the Drug Store for a box of

GRASSHOPPER

OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Prepared by ALBERT, Albert House, Far-
rington Street, London, England. Price in
England 1/6 and 2/6 per box.
Agents: A. S. WATSON & CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong.



These tiny Capsules — superior

to Copalins, Cubebins, and Injections — CURE the same di-

seases as these drugs in

FORTY-EIGHT HOURS

without inconvenience.

Each Capsule bears the name.

Paris, 8, rue Vivienne

Sold by all Chemists.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

THERAPION No. 4

THERAPION No. 5

THERAPION No. 6

THERAPION No. 7

THERAPION No. 8

THERAPION No. 9

THERAPION No. 10

THERAPION No. 11

THERAPION No. 12

THERAPION No. 13

THERAPION No. 14

THERAPION No. 15

THERAPION No. 16

THERAPION No. 17

THERAPION No. 18

THERAPION No. 19

THERAPION No. 20

THERAPION No. 21

THERAPION No. 22

THERAPION No. 23

THERAPION No. 24

THERAPION No. 25

THERAPION No. 26

THERAPION No. 27

THERAPION No. 28

THERAPION No. 29

THERAPION No. 30

THERAPION No. 31

THERAPION No. 32

THERAPION No. 33

THERAPION No. 34

THERAPION No. 35

THERAPION No. 36

THERAPION No. 37

THERAPION No. 38

THERAPION No. 39

THERAPION No. 40

THERAPION No. 41

THERAPION No. 42

THERAPION No. 43

THERAPION No. 44

THERAPION No. 45

THERAPION No. 46

THERAPION No. 47

THERAPION No. 48

THERAPION No. 49

THERAPION No. 50

THERAPION No. 51

THERAPION No. 52

THERAPION No. 53

THERAPION No. 54

THERAPION No. 55

THERAPION No. 56

THERAPION No. 57

THERAPION No. 58

THERAPION No. 59

THERAPION No. 60

THERAPION No. 61

THERAPION No. 62

THERAPION No. 63

THERAPION No. 64

THERAPION No. 65

THERAPION No. 66

THERAPION No. 67

THERAPION No. 68

THERAPION No. 69

THERAPION No. 70

THERAPION No. 71

THERAPION No. 72

THERAPION No. 73

THERAPION No. 74

THERAPION No. 75

THERAPION No. 76

THERAPION No. 77

THERAPION No. 78

THERAPION No. 79

THERAPION No. 80

THERAPION No. 81

THERAPION No. 82

THERAPION No. 83

THERAPION No. 84

THERAPION No. 85

THERAPION No. 86

THERAPION No. 87

THERAPION No. 88

THERAPION No. 89

THERAPION No. 90

THERAPION No. 91

THERAPION No. 92

THERAPION No. 93

THERAPION No. 94

THERAPION No. 95

THERAPION No. 96

THERAPION No. 97

THERAPION No. 98

THERAPION No. 99

THERAPION No. 100

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 4th Feb. 1917, from
Japan stations. The anticyclone has
advanced and slight increase of pressure
have occurred at all stations reporting.
Fresh monsoon all continue along the coast
of China and over the Philippines.

Hongkong rainfall for 24 hours ending at
10 a.m. to-day, 0.59 inch. Total since 1st
January, 6.24 inch, against 11.54 average of
171 years (1846-1916).
The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—

Direction	Force
Hongkong to (S) Rock	N.E. winds, fresh, cloudy.
Formosa Channel	N.E. winds, strong.
South Coast of China between (S) Hongkong and Lamou	No. 1.
South Coast of China between (S) Hongkong and Hainan	No. 1.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

4th FEBRUARY, A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level	Temperature	Humidity	Direction.	Wind Force.	Weather
Vladivostok	6 a.	30.12	58	75	N	1	c
Nemuro	6 a.	30.12	58	75	N	1	c
Hokodate	6 a.	30.12	58	75	N	1	c
Tokto	6 a.	30.12	58	75	N	1	c
Kochi	6 a.	30.12	58	75	N	1	c
Nagasaki	6 a.	30.12	58	75	N	1	c
Kagoshima	6 a.	30.12	58	75	N	1	c
Oshima	6 a.	30.12	58	75	N	1	c
Naha	6 a.	30.12	58	75	N	1	c
Ishijima	6 a.	30.12	58	75	N	1	c
Bonin Is.	6 a.	30.12	58	75	N	1	c
Chefoo	6 a.	30.12	58	75	N	1	c
Weihaiwei	6 a.	30.43	58	93	N	6	c
Hankow	6 a.	30.42	58	93	N	6	c
Ichang	6 a.	30.42	58	93	N	6	c
Kiukiang	6 a.	30.42	58	93	N	6	c
Changsha	6 a.	30.42	58	93	N	6	c
Shanghai	6 a.	30.46	58	93	N	6	c
Gutzsiff	6 a.	30.42	58	93	N	6	c
Sharp Peak	6 a.	30.42	58	93	N	6	c
Amoy	6 a.	30.46	58	93	N	6	c
Swatow	6 a.	30.46	58	93	N	6	c
Taipeku	6 a.	30.42	58	93	N	6	c
Taichu	6 a.	30.17	58	93	N	6	c
Koshu	6 a.	30.15	58	93	N	6	c
Koshu	6 a.	30.15	58	93	N	6	c
Pescadores	6 a.	30.15	58	93	N	6	c
Canton	6 a.	30.26	58	93	N	6	c
Hongkong	6 a.	30.31	58	93	N	6	c
Gap Rock	6 a.	30.40	58	93	N	6	c
Macao	6 a.	30.21	58	93	N	6	c
Whchow	6 a.	30.40	58	93	N	6	c
Hoihow	6 a.	30.40	58	93	N	6	c
Fakhoi	6 a.	30.40	58	93	N	6	c
Phu Lien	6 a.	30.41	58	93	N	6	c
Tourano	6 a.	30.40	58	93	N	6	c
Cape St. James	6 a.	30.40	58	93	N	6	c
Aparri	6 a.	30.40	58	93	N	6	c
Dagupan	6 a.	30.40	58	93	N	6	c
Manila	6 a.	30.40	58	93	N	6	c
La gaspi	6 a.	30.40	58	93	N	6	c
Tugloban	6 a.	30.40	58	93	N	6	c
Holo	6 a.	30.40	58	93	N	6	c
Surigao	6 a.	30.40	58	93	N	6	c
Labuan	6 a.	30.40	58	93	N	6	c

OUR LONDON LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, December 25th.

FIRST-CLASS MISTAKE.

President Wilson's Peace Note is universally catalogued as a first-class mistake. At first sight it would appear inexplicable why, to use an expressive American phrase, he made up his mind to "butt in." The firm determination of the Allies not to discuss peace proposals at this stage of the war was well-known to him. Probably the explanation of the *Times* Washington correspondent is the correct one. This is that President Wilson's Note was drafted soon after the exploits of the German submarine *U-75* on purely American trade routes. In other words, the American Note was drawn up when material damage was being done to American commerce. The Note of the Swiss Federal Council, issued under date Dec. 23rd, indirectly confirms this view. It says:

"The Swiss Federal Council, inspired by the ardent desire to see an early cessation of hostilities, got into touch with him (President Wilson) as long as five weeks ago."

Obviously it makes a difference if the American Note was framed in advance of the German Note (discussed at length in my last letter), and then, as the *Times* correspondent states, "pigeon-holed for various reasons"; but this circumstance, if true, cannot alter the Allies' objection to inopportune and meddling interference in the European struggle.

GERMAN FORESTALL AMERICA!

No doubt the German Government received through their hyped agents and well-wishers in the United States timely information of Mr. Wilson's intention and forestalled it with characteristic Teutonic astuteness. Thus the German Chancellor was enabled to appear before the world calling the tune to which the President danced a few days afterwards. The Chancellor conveyed the impression that victorious Germany in a spirit of magnanimity was willing to treat with her beaten foes; and sought to keep up the pretence that Germany has all the initiative and dominating prestige. Be that as it may, the peace talk is doomed to failure. The Allies have no use for such things just now, no matter how or by whom they are put forward. The American President discovered that rather important fact with in twenty-four hours. He placed himself in a decidedly undignified position, being, as all the world knows by now, badly "left" not only by instructed opinion in his own country but by all shades of opinion in England. The whole business from the start, instead of furthering peace, has created discord, and has started a turmoil of conflicting reports, suspicions and the wildest speculations. The President may have fondly hoped he was sending out a dove of peace, but the Allies recognise it only as a jay.

AN UNFORTUNATE MOMENT AND AN UNHAPPY REMARK.

It is not only the time chosen by Mr. Wilson to issue his Peace Note which has caused annoyance tinged with resentment both here and in Allied countries, though no time could have been more ill-chosen than the morrow of Mr. Lloyd George's declaration on the subject in the House of Commons. "Complete restitution, full reparation, effectual guarantees" was the historic utterance of the Prime Minister in rejecting Bethmann-Hollweg's "offer" of Peace. The German Chancellor did not use a single word that would indicate he was prepared to accept such terms—the only terms, Mr. Lloyd George stated, "on which peace is possible." Yet in spite of this the President immediately tables his proposals! That, as I have remarked, is inopportune, to say the least. But more surprising still is his naive assertion that "the objects which the statesmen on both sides have in mind in this war are virtually the same, as stated in general terms to their own people and to the world." Each side, he goes on to say, "desires to make the rights and privileges of weak peoples and small States as secure against aggression or denial in the future as the rights and privileges of the great and powerful States now at war."

"This is equivalent to saying that President Wilson takes Germany's word as being as good as ours. The Power which tears up treaties as 'scraps of paper,' which has trampled weaker nations under its foot simply because they are weak, and which has deliberately outraged every law of God and man in the nature of an insult to the Allies in the nature of Germany and her willing confederates in crime in the same breath as she speaks of the nations at war with Germany. That, at all events, is the view taken here as regards the proffered mediation. For if there is one thing more than another that we are resolved upon it is to allow no interference on the part of neutrals which would have the effect of stopping the war. To discuss peace terms with Germany now would be something like what the lawyers describe as 'compounding a felony,' or as if one were to parley with a murderer whose hands were dripping with the blood of his victim."

APPOSITE LINES FROM SOUTHEY.

The following lines written by the poet Southey have, I think, particular aptness at this juncture, when there is so much vague talk of future peace. When God is giving deliverance to the oppressed:

And to the injured power?

Who counsels peace, when Vengeance like a flood

Rolls on, no longer now to be repressed

When innocent blood

From the four corners of the world cries out

For justice upon one scourged head,

When Freedom hath her holy banners spread

Over all nations, now in one just cause

United; when with one sublime accord

Europe throws off the yoke abhorred

And Loyalty and Faith and Ancient Laws

Follow the avenging sword!

The Living and the Dead
(Continued at foot of next column.)

FRENCH SOCIALISTS.

MR. HENDERSON PRESENT AT THEIR CONGRESS IN PARIS.

The arrival of Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., member of the British War Cabinet, and Mr. G. H. Roberts, Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, which had not been announced, to attend the congress of the French Socialist party at Paris (says the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent), was most welcome, and most useful in its result. The proceedings of the congress, as far as the Press could judge from outside, were somewhat stormy, and disturbances, which seem to have been violent, occurred between the majority and the pacifists in the minority, but the speeches by Mr. Henderson, Mr. Roberts, and also by Mr. Vandervelde, the Belgian Minister of State, proclaiming the determination of the British and Belgian workers to see the war through to a victorious end, produced a deep impression upon the congress.

When Mr. Adolph Smith began translating Mr. Henderson's speech into French there were some interruptions from the pacifist minority, but Mr. Smith recalled that Mr. Henderson has lost one son killed in action, and that another son of his has been severely wounded. "Stand up," thereupon cried a French member of the Congress in the body of the hall, and the whole assembly stood and cheered Mr. Henderson. The latter said that all British workers want peace, and that is why they will wage this war to a victorious conclusion. To think of peace now, or to think of peace at any time without having obtained complete retribution for the past and complete security for the future would be a betrayal of the cause of freedom. We were now entering upon the most dangerous period of the war, not so much because greater efforts than had yet been made were needed, but because the temptation might arise to be led astray on a false track. Every Socialist worthy of the name thought thus.

M. Vandervelde, who was re-elected President of the International Socialist Bureau, drew a moving picture of the miseries of Belgium, but declared that the Belgian proletariat remained confident and courageous. The idea of peace, he said, could not be entertained until after the liberation of France, Belgium, and Serbia.

Mr. G. H. Roberts, in an eloquent speech, exposed the hypocrisy of the peace proposals of Germany, the original disturbers of the world's peace, and aroused great enthusiasm by asserting that the special character of this war was that it was a workers' war, waged and conducted by workers. He added that the inclusion of members of the Labour party in the British Cabinet had produced a great impression on the workers of Britain.

Cry out alike against thee! They who bear,
Crying beneath its weight, thine iron
yoke.

Joel, in the bitterness of secret prayer
The voice of that innumerable throng,
Whose slaughtered spirits day and night
Invoke

The Everlasting Judge of right and
wrong.

How long, O Lord! Holy and Just, how
long.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

I am writing this letter on Christmas Day. The Christmas of 1916 in England is as happy as is possible in present circumstances. "A Happy Christmas" in the sense in which we used to employ the cheery phrase has been out of the question. The hearty feeling of goodwill towards those we know and love is still there, but its manifestation is of necessity restrained. This Christmas, even more than last, and certainly a great deal more than 1914, is a period strained with suffering; and the black cloud of war hangs more heavily over the land than at any time of which history bears record. The splendid spirit of the nation and the determination to keep going on regardless of cost is the sustaining thought. It is a thought which is uppermost this Christmas. It means that the sacrifices already made or yet to be exacted will not be made in vain, and it is hoped that before the time comes round again to celebrate the birthday of the Prince of Peace a true and lasting basis for peace will be established by the complete victory of the Allies.

CONTROL OF AGRICULTURE.

The Food Controller is at work in the land, though it must be confessed there are no outward and visible signs that he has a job before him. An abundance of supplies meet the eye everywhere. Prices are higher, as might be expected; but otherwise there is plenty. The shops have never been better stocked with goods for Christmas, both of produce obtained at home and of commodities gathered from the ends of the earth. Submarine pirates are sinking all ships at sight, but their attacks have so far failed to cause serious inconvenience. At the same time he is only prudent to look ahead. With that object in view the Food Controller is calling upon the country to grow as much food as possible. He is proposing to seize land and cultivate it if the owner declines; and labour is to be provided by German prisoners of war as far as this is practicable. Farmers who are not producing as much as they reasonably should will find themselves pushed on one side and better men will take their place. The State assumes full control and complete responsibility. A few years ago this would have been denounced as rank Socialism, but nobody whispers a protest now. After all, since the Government has taken over control of the railways, the mines, and shipping why not agriculture, too? It is all being done in the national interest. It is the British answer to the German *Jevee en masse*. The whole of the mighty strength of Britain is being mobilised, both as regards material resources and man-power; and in that fact alone those who have eyes to see may perceive the beginning of the end for Germany and her dupes.

H. B.

BRITISH NAVY AND ITS WORK.

A ROYAL MERCHANT FLEET.

[BY ARCHIBALD MURDO.]

An incident in the war of 1812 is of interest now that we are again engaged in hostilities. Our enemy of that period had invented what passed as a torpedo, and had developed other crude mechanical contrivances for use against British men-of-war then on duty off the American coast. At last one of the boats with explosive charges, which Fulton fitted out, made an attack on his Majesty's ship *Ramilles*, of which Nelson's Hardy was in command. The effort failed, but the attempt so incensed Captain Hardy that he informed the American Government that he had ordered on board a considerable number of American prisoners of war, "who, in the event of the effort to destroy the ship by torpedoes or other infernal inventions being successful, would share the fate of himself and crew." The determined action, and consternation, in America, particularly among those who had friends and relations among the prisoners in British hands; public meetings were held and petitions were presented to the American Government against the use of torpedoes.

ATTITUDE OF THE OLD SEAMEN.

British sailors of the last great war period denounced all such mechanical weapons, and many of them even regarded fresh ships as not being in accordance with the rules of the game. It is said that Cochrane on one occasion threatened that if his squadron were thus molested, the fresh ships would be "boarded by the numerous row-boats on guard, the crews murdered, and the fresh ships turned in a harmless direction."

When torpedo-boats and submarines came on the naval horizon it was suggested that their crews should in all circumstances be treated as pirates, it being urged that such a course would promote humanity in warfare by discouraging the use of "un-Christian weapons." Whatever the arguments for or against such action, no steps were taken, and now we are confronted with under-water craft employed not merely in making war on other men-of-war, but in attacking, in many cases without warning, merchant ships, involving murder on a wholesale scale. In those circumstances, because the masters of merchantmen try to defend their ships and the lives committed to their charge, they are condemned by the enemy, when opportunity offers, as *frances-tireurs*.

The position is serious, apart from the loss of shipping and valuable cargoes. The merchant officers are provided with guns by the higher authority; they are told to use them if attacked; and then, if they are made prisoners by the enemy, not the higher authority is denounced and threatened with punishment, which is our practice in dealing with submarine crews, but these non-combatants, who have merely acted in accordance with immemorial custom, are held to have forfeited their lives, because, being non-combatants, they have resisted the enemy—in short, become *frances-tireurs*. Can the British authorities stand by unmoved in face of such a cowardly and inhuman policy of revenge on the unprotected men who fall into the hands of the Germans, parties to the Hague Convention?

COMPLETE ARMAMENT POLICY.

In spite of this development, it has been urged that all merchant ships should be armed fore and aft, and on the beam. That is not, in itself, a complete or satisfactory solution of the problem; it might lead to fewer ships being sunk, but as far as the masters are concerned, it would merely aggravate it. In the first place, though it might, and probably would, increase the immunity from destruction of our merchant ships, a proportion, as experience shows, would be sunk and their captains made prisoners—sharing, perhaps, the fate of Captain Fryatt. In the second place, some—if not all—neutral Governments, the Foreign Office has admitted, would not permit such vessels to use their ports, except as hours-of-war visits, making a twenty-four hours' visit, which is useless for loading and unloading cargoes. The United States has officially notified that that is its determination, and other American Governments are inclined to follow, if only because they have millions of influential inhabitants of enemy origin—Germans, Austrians, and Hungarians. In the third place, at a rough estimate, the carrying out of such a policy of armament fore and aft and on the beam would call for not fewer than 12,000 gun mountings, and as many trained gunners, and the mounting of the weapons would involve immense labour, and take time, as hulls would frequently have to be strengthened. Where would the guns and gun-mountings and gunners come from at a moment when our resources are strained to the uttermost? Moreover, whatever may be said as to guns on the beam, guns forward would be practically useless.

So we may dismiss this wholesale policy of arming as impracticable, and, if practicable, as leaving the humane problem of the protection of masters from trial and condemnation as *frances-tireurs* unsolved.

WHY NOT COMMISSION SHIPS?

But there is another suggestion to which it was intended to direct attention in this column before Mr. Runciman, well-versed in all shipping matters, had spoken at Buxley. The late President of the Board of Trade must necessarily have given a good deal of thought to this matter, and if the late Government took no action, we may, in the light of his declaration, assume that he was not responsible. It is a matter on which the late Board of Admiralty had to utter the decisive word, and it evidently refrained. Mr. Runciman remarked on Saturday, after referring to the steps—on a moderate scale—taken since August to arm ships afloat, that he could see no objection to a certain number of our vessels being put in commission, so that the status of the captain might be put on a clear footing. If guns were mounted only afloat, for use when running away, which is the instinctive course to adopt, the task would not be a difficult one, as about 2,000 or 3,000 light guns

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BRITAIN'S SHARE.

AN AMERICAN TRIBUTE.

In reviewing the events of the year 1916, American writers, almost without exception, pay full measure of praise to Great Britain for doing her "bit." The following appreciation from the *New York Times* is typical of many other articles published here to-day, and contrasts strikingly with the cheap claptrap of the German-printed Press of America, which still insists that England "only fight through her Allies."

It is well for Americans to remember that the entry of England alone shattered the well-laid German plan for an easy march to Paris, and a swift, crippling blow at Russia over the ruins of France. To-day it is England's unbroken mastery of the sea that overcomes Germany's mastery of the conquered lands. Always a naval, never a military Power, England has nevertheless brought herself up to the Continental military standard, and raised the great and heroic army that now confronts Germany in France. But it is on the sea that her great service to liberty has been rendered. There she broke at once the German dream of victory, and there she has ever since had her hand at Germany's throat while the Allied armies struggled with their half-strangled foe. Furthermore, it is England's glory that she grows truly great with blows. It is always in a muddled, helter-skelter way that she enters a war, but if the war is long and great she steadily rises, and steadily until her stature looms higher and higher among the continents of the world. It was in the last attempt of despotism to conquer Europe when, after all her Allies were beaten down or seduced she continued to fight alone, the last refuge of liberty in the Old World.

France saved Europe at the Marne, Russia saved Europe by dividing the German armies and giving France breathing space, and England time to arm; but England, too, saved Europe, for without her on the sea, the war would have been over. The part she played is not single as it was when she faced Napoleon alone. She divides the honour with others; but the sea share was not the least, and it grows greater all the time. The spectacle of that growth under blows is majestic. To the querulous ones who have said so much about the weakness of democracies in stress there are two impressive answers—the sight of England confronting Napoleon, the sight of England confronting William II.

AMERICAN FINANCE.

CO-OPERATION WITH LONDON.

The decision of the Federal Reserve Board, authorising the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to appoint the Bank of England as its agent, and to act as its representative here, has created much satisfaction in American banking circles (says *The Daily Telegraph*). New York correspondent. By the board's action, it is declared, the influx of English gold into this country will be stemmed by facilitating purchases of commercial paper in London. In other words, this will act as an offset to the heavy purchases which England has been making in the American markets, as the result of which gold has been coming in in such large quantities. It also disposes of the idea that the recent action of the board regarding British Treasury notes was in any way a reflection on British credit. The benefits of the latest decision extend to other reserve banks, if they desire to avail themselves of them, but thus far only the New York branch has applied for permission. Bankers in Wall Street attach the highest importance to the decision, which shows conclusively that the Federal Reserve Board approves of banks here investing in English commercial bills. Thus the way is opened for extending great financial accommodation to England such as would have been insured had British Treasury notes been permitted to find a market on this side.

on suitable mountings—and it is the mountings which are really the problem—would probably suffice for all the ships which it was desirable to arm.

By giving the masters of these ships commissions in the Royal Naval Reserve and notifying that all such vessels were commissioned, their status would, of course, be changed. They would become men-of-war, and it would be permissible on the part of the enemy to attack them without warning. This is a point to be considered. But would they be worse off in that respect than they are to-day, and would not the guns, plus the freedom of their masters from the possibility of being shot, more than counteract that disadvantage? There is room for a difference of opinion on that matter, but I think the majority of shipowners and masters is in favour of such a course. The masters would then become combatants, like other officers of the King, and the gunners would also be enlisted in the Royal Naval Reserve.

The position is clear. The arming policy could be applied to all our commercial ships, as soon as guns can be provided, but only those voyaging between British and Allied ports could be commissioned, as they would become men-of-war, and be excluded from neutral ports. An enormous proportion of our shipping, taking in fact, into the latter category, 85,000 tons, and that proportion could be armed as heavily as was desirable and practicable—with emphasis on both words—and commissioned.

The adoption of that policy would, it is held on high authority, go a long way to defeat the enemy's aims, for submarines are extremely nervous of guns, as experience has shown. A fortunate shot means "sinking." This is a matter to which the Government's attention might well be directed without delay, for it is urgent on every ground—the security of our ships and the safety of the lives of the brave men in command of them.

WATCH

THIS

SPACE

(115)

Do Yourself A Good Turn

Yes do yourself the best of all possible good turns by getting rid at once of the trouble which may be robbing your life of health and happiness. It is amazing how many people go on suffering day after day from all sorts of complaints when a little self-benevolence might quickly give them lasting relief. To suffer from indigestion, liver troubles, headache, constipation, and a train of similar disorders, when

By Taking

Beecham's Pills

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9/6 (36 pills) 1/1d (56 pills) & 2/9 (168 pills).

(87-2)

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

TO-MORROW.

3 p.m.—Auction of Valuable Leasehold Property at Sales Rooms, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammert.

Saturday, 10th Feb.—11 a.m.—The Kowloon Land and Building Co. Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Non—Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the Hong Kong Hotel.

Tuesday, 13th Feb.—Non—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steam Boat Co. Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders.

Monday, 19th Feb.—12.30 p.m.—Gardner & Co., Ltd., General Meeting at the Office of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews.

Monday, 26th Feb.—Hongkong Races—1st Day.

Tuesday, 27th Feb.—Hongkong Races—2nd Day.

Wednesday, 28th Feb.—Hongkong Races—3rd Day.

Saturday, 3rd March.—Hongkong Races—Off Day.

Saturday, 10th March.—12.30 p.m.—Hongkong and South China Steam Fisheries Co. Ltd., General Meeting at the Office of the Liquidators, New Government Building.

BLOOD AS A NERVE TONIC.

"If people would only attend to their blood, instead of worrying themselves ill," said an eminent nerve specialist, "we doctors should not see our consulting rooms crowded with nervous wrecks. More people suffer from worry than anything else."

The sort of thing which the specialist spoke of is the nervous run-down condition caused by overwork and the many anxieties of to-day. Sufferers find themselves tired, morose, low-spirited, unable to keep their minds on anything. Any sudden noise hurts like a blow. They are full of groundless fears, and cannot sleep at night. Headaches, neuritis, and other nerve pains are also part of the misery; and it all comes from starved nerves.

Doctoring the nerves with poisonous sedatives is a terrible mistake. The only real nerve tonic is a good supply of rich blood.

There is only one way to feed the nerves. That is a great doctor. "The stomach can't do it. The blood is the nerve feeder." Therefore, the cure for nervousness, nervousness and run-down health is the new rich blood which only the genuine Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people are able to make. The revived appetite, improved spirits and new strength which come after a few days' use of these pills will delight every sufferer. Start them at once, and accept Dr. Williams' only.

FREE. "Nerves and the Needs" is a book for nervous people; send post card to Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 65, Seachuen Road, Shanghai. Dr. Williams' pink pills are obtainable, 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 for \$8, from the same address, as well as from dealers everywhere.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JANUARY to JUNE 1916.

On File at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE."

PETER DAWSON'S



Whisky is the whisky with a growing popularity, because its elegant flavour is solely due to original fineness developed by Age. Obtainable from all Wine Merchants.

SOLE AGENTS:
H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Homeward Mail Steamer, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port as usual, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports. Passengers' accommodation in the connecting vessel secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be conveyed by this steamer proceeding via Bombay to Marseilles and London.

Parcels will be received at the Office until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, sailing dates, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PAER, Superintendent.

ON SALE

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session, 1915.

PRICE ————
DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & TUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
General Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 6th Feb. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TRAN"	On 7th Feb. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SHANTUNG"	On 8th Feb. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	On 11th Feb. D'light.
SHANGHAI	"SINGYANG"	On 12th Feb. 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 13th Feb. Noon.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	On 14th Feb. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"SINKIANG"	On 15th Feb. 4 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 21st Feb. Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER.

SS. "LINTAN" and SS. "SANDU"
MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS "CHINHUA," "TAMING" and "TRAN." Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck, aft, on "TAMING" and "TRAN."
SS. "SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
SS. "ANNU," "CHENAN," "LUCHOW," "YINGCHOW," "SHANTUNG" and "SINKIANG," with excellent accommodation, Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Wusung.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 33. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE OF Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HACHING" ... | Capt. W. C. Pasmore ... | TUESDAY, 6th Feb., at 11 A.M.
"HATHONG" ... | Capt. J. W. Evans ... | FRIDAY, 9th Feb., at 11 A.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).
For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

WESTWARD

The above Steamers have excellent Saloon accommodation for Passengers and are provided with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Agents.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
TO

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

TAKING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO

STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail	Due at MARSEILLES	Due at LONDON
to	at Noon	from COLOMBO	1917	1917
COLOMBO				

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO.

Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

45

LEAVE HONGKONG ABOUT

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.
Return Tickets are available by Messageries Maritimes Company.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS

(Non-Transshipment).

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR

MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.

CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.

PROPOSED SAILINGS:

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave S'pore about	Due at MARSEILLES if sailing about	Due at LONDON about
The Intermediate	Service is	Temporarily	Suspended.	

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Round-the-World Tickets and Through Tickets to New York in connection with the Principal Mail Lines.
Return Tickets at fare and a half available to Europe for Two Years; or to Intermediate Ports for Six Months.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here; after which date they can not be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freights, Handbooks, Dates of Sailing, etc., apply to

E. V. D. PARR,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and TENERIFE

VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE | S AWA MARU | WED'DAY, 7th Feb., at Noon
via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE | Capt. Hayashi 12,500
NAGOYA and YOKOHAMA | S YOKOHAMA MARU | WED'DAY, 14th Feb., at Noon
Capt. Terada 12,500

SYDNEY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, BAMBANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNVILLE & BRISBANE.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO.

SHANGHAI, MOJI and KORI | TENSIN MARU | WED'DAY, 14th Feb.
Capt. Shirai 8,000
NAGASAKI, KOBE and S TANGO MARU | SATURDAY, 10th Feb., at 10 A.M.
Capt. Soyeda 12,500
YOKOHAMA ... | S IYO MARU | TUESDAY, 6th Feb., at 10 A.M.
Capt. Takano 12,500
SHANGHAI, KOBE and S MIYAZAKI MARU | MONDAY, 12th Feb., at 10 A.M.
Capt. Iwanaka 16,000

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE
via PANAMA CANAL.
(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

For Further Information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 298

B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA.

JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamer	Tons and Speed	Leave Hongkong
KORBA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	SATUR., 10th Feb.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 — 18 knots	MON., 26th Feb.
TENYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	TUES., 6th Mar.
NIPPON MARU	11,000 — 15 knots	SATUR., 24th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000 — 21 knots	MON., 2nd April.
PERSIA MARU	9,000 — 14 knots	MON., 16th April.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON G\$848 (£71.10.0) RETURN G\$609 (£122).
" " " SAN FRANCISCO G\$250 " " G\$437.50.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.
ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal MAIL Lines and Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO;

TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

T. DAIGO, AGENT,
King's Building. (67)

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FOURTEENTHLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN

VIA SHANGHAI.

FOURTEENTHLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE

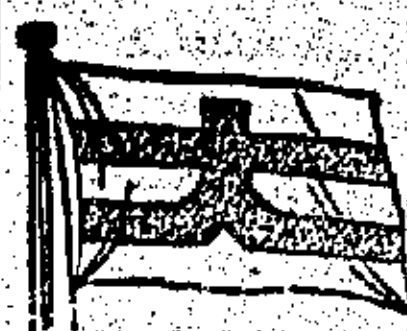
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

Ports of call:—Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Haiphong, Tourane, Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Djibouti, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles.

For SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA ... }
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Return Tickets to Europe available two years.
Return Tickets to Intermediate Ports available six months.
For full particulars regarding sailings, apply to

TELEPHONE 740.

J. TOUTRET, Acting Agent,
Queens Building.



O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

"PANAMA MARU" ... SUNDAY, 18th Feb., at 3 P.M.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE—This line maintains a regular fortnightly service between Hongkong and Puget Sound ports touching at intermediate ports in Japan. Overland cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for U.S.A. and connections are made at Puget Sound ports with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE—Every three months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE—Fortnightly service for Bombay sailing at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, and Colombo. At present this line's steamers maintain cargo only.

JAVA LINE—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Samalakan and Makassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to the ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS REGARDING PASSENGER OR FREIGHT APPLY AT OFFICE.

FORMOSAN LINE—For Tamsui, Keelung and Anping, Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.

"JOSHIN MARU" ... WED'DAY, 7th Feb., at 8 A.M.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

TEL. Nos. 744 and 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

All Steamers fitted with wireless Telegraphy.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars, apply to—

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO,
Agents.

